

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Winnipeg, Man.

August 6, 1919

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager.
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**Mutual Harvest Help**

In most parts of Manitoba crop conditions are reported good, while heavy losses are reported from sections of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The result will be a demand for a great deal of harvest help in Manitoba, while there will be a number of farmers in the drought-stricken area who will be seeking employment. In order to assist in bringing them together The Guide will publish, free of charge, brief announcements from farmers requiring harvest help and stating wages, and will also publish, free of charge, brief announcements from farmers in the drought-stricken areas who are looking for employment during harvest. Parties in each case should make their statement as brief as possible and give their correct post-office address, as well as their nearest railway station and the name of the railway. Address all communications on this subject to "Harvest Help," Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

MEN WANTED

W. A. Hamilton, Eden, Man., wants man. Pay \$75 for August and September, and \$60 for balance of season.

Chas. R. Wright, Manson, Man., wants a man at once for harvest and threshing. Will pay highest wages to first-class man.

E. Carnegie, Uno, Man., says neighbors and self can use 8 men for harvest. Can use men at once, will pay good wages.

Thomas L. Evans, Bangor, Sask., wants an experienced farm help. Wages: \$50 to \$65 and board. Work until freeze-up.

J. M. Coubrey, Crandall, Man., wants good man, must be able to run binder and be handy around separator. \$175 for two months. State experience.

Norman Chenoweth, Angusville, Man., could use two men. Wages: \$75 a month. Meh needed in district also, as crop prospects excellent.

H. L. Abrams, Box 145, Elbow, Sask., wants married couple without children, to work until freeze-up. \$110 a month, with board and lodging.

J. G. Stewart, Cartwright, Man., farm one-half mile from town, wants man, will pay going wage.

J. H. Hooper, Sperling, Man., wants a man from now till plow stops; also harvest hand. Will pay going wage for good help.

W. P. Service, Ninga, Man., wants two good men, must be able to handle horses. Wages: \$5.00 per ten-hour day.

Joseph Comte, N.D. De Lourdes, Man., wants experienced farm help. Will pay man from \$75 to \$80, or \$3.50 per working day.

John E. Duxbury, Elkhorn, Man., wants experienced man for farm at once. Wages: \$75 a month and board, with work till freeze-up.

C. B. Richmond, Mather, Man., wants good harvest hand at once. Wages: \$4.00 per day.

WANT WORK

Ed. D. McPherson, Dolcy, Alta., in dried-out district, wants good job of harvest and threshing. Expects good wages; state if railway fare paid or not. Says number in district willing to work if conditions suitable. — Railway Station, Edgerton.

William Bush, Glen Ewen, Sask., says two or three men want job through harvest and threshing in English settlement in Saskatchewan or Manitoba. Experienced in farm work. State wages.

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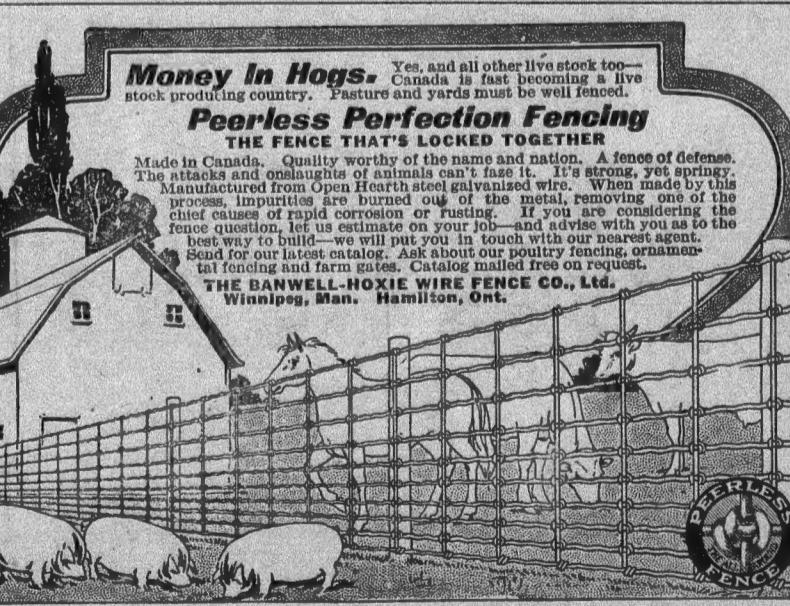
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U.F.A. Political Constitution

THE U.F.A. Political Association at its first convention in Calgary, on July 24 and 25, adopted the following constitution for its own government:

Section I.

The name of this association shall be the U.F.A. Political Association.

Section II.

This association shall consist of the officers and directors elected by the U.F.A. political associations of Alberta.

Section III.—The Objects

1.—To constitute in itself a medium through which the various federal and provincial constituency political organizations may act collectively where their common interests are concerned.

2.—To establish a bureau for the collecting and disseminating of statistics and other information bearing on the political welfare of the people.

3.—To assist the various federal and provincial constituency organizations to co-operate with other groups or organizations having similar aims.

4.—To inspire and supervise political organizations in the federal and provincial constituencies of the province.

5.—To promote the formation of a National Farmers' Political Organization.

Board and Executive

The board of the provincial association shall consist of a president and four other executive officers, and eight directors to be nominated and elected by ballot from among the duly ac-

The Board

The board shall manage the business of the association and may exercise all the powers of the association as are not by this constitution required to be exercised by the convention, and may delegate any such powers to the executive.

A meeting of the board may be called at any time, and not less than once in 12 months, by the president, the executive, or a majority of the members of the board. Notice of the meeting must be mailed to each member at his usual place of abode at least two weeks prior thereto, stating the time and place of such meeting and the business to come before the said meeting, provided that an emergency meeting can be held at any time upon three days' notice by telegram or telephone to each member.

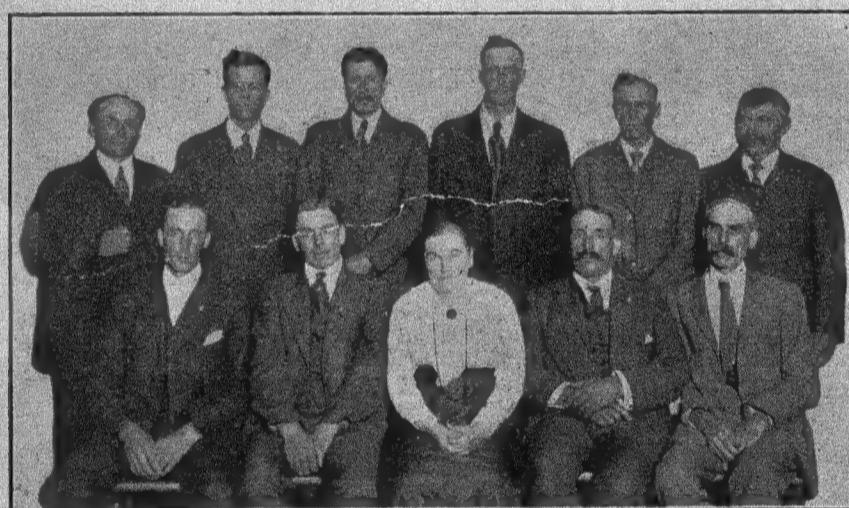
Secretary-Treasurer

The secretary-treasurer shall be appointed by the executive and his remuneration fixed.

Duties of the Executive

1.—The duties of the executive shall be to carry out the directions of the board.

2.—To act as a central organization for political organization and propaganda work and to take full charge of and be responsible for all the political activities of the U.F.A., and of all correspondence and literature connected therewith. Provided that this clause shall not be construed to infringe upon or supersede the clearly defined powers



Central Board of U.F.A. Political Association

Standing (left to right): John Macdonald, Loughheed; H. W. Leonard, Vulcan; C. H. McFarquhar, Dog Pound; F. E. Hubbard, Stalbert; H. C. McDaniel, Whitla; Harry Bell, Namao. Front row: Archie Muir, Provost (vice-president); O. L. McPherson, Vulcan (president); Mrs. G. F. Root, Wetaskiwin; Donald Cameron, Elora; W. D. Spence, Calgary (acting secretary). Two members of the board were absent when the photo was taken, viz., Geo. S. Ferris, Nanton, and S. S. Dunham, Lethbridge.

credited delegates in open convention, the members of the executive, when elected, to elect their own vice-president. The members of each federal constituency present shall nominate one of their number to stand for election by ballot by the convention to be the executive of the provincial association. The four candidates receiving the highest votes to be the executive committee men. The constituencies that elect members to the executive shall not appoint members to the provincial board, but the remaining eight shall each appoint one of their members to constitute the provincial board of directors. Three members of the executive shall constitute a quorum. A majority of board shall constitute a quorum.

Meetings of the Executive

Meetings of the executive shall be held as often as the business of the association shall require, and at least once every three months, and shall be called by the president. A special meeting of the executive may be called at the instance of any three members thereof, provided they request the president, in writing, to call such meeting and also state the business to be brought before the executive. Meetings of the executive shall be called by ten days' notice in writing, mailed to each member of the executive at his usual place of abode or on three days' notice by telegram or telephone. Meetings may be held without notice if all the executive is present.

Conventions

1.—The annual convention of this association shall be held in July, at a place and time determined by the board.

2.—Special conventions may be called at any time at the discretion of the board.

3.—At least three weeks' notice of convention shall be mailed to secretaries of each federal political association, provided that special conventions may be called on three days' notice by wire in case of urgency.

Portage for Political Action

Convention Decides on Action—Co-operation With Returned Soldiers Urged

An open convention of all those supporters of the Farmers' Platform was held in the town hall, in Portage la Prairie, on Friday afternoon, July 18. There were about 60 people in attendance. Unfortunately, the advertising had arrived only a couple of days before the convention, and it was not sufficiently well known. However, those persons who were there determined upon a different course in the conduct of the next election to those that have marked the constituency in the past. Ben Richardson, of Beaver, district president, called the meeting to order, and after stating that the convention was of all supporters of the Farmers' Platform, that the grain growers had merely taken the initiative in the calling of it, and that the convention was from then free to do as it pleased, asked for nominations for chairman. It was moved by Qually, of Dakota Siding, that Ben Richardson be chairman, and this received the unanimous endorsement of the convention. W. F. Miller, district secretary, was elected secretary for the meeting.

Chairman Richardson then asked John M. Pratt, of The Grain Growers' Guide, to outline the procedure at the conventions in the two provinces to the West. Mr. Pratt traced the fiscal policy of Canada since the repeal of the corn laws, and related that policy to the feeling of insecurity and instability in Canada today. He traced the political deceptions of both parties, and said that something new was needed today. Farmers, he said, were the balancing force, and if they did not produce the something new that was needed he was doubtful where the great common people could turn for redress.

For Political Action

J. S. Wood, a veteran grain grower of the Oakville district, and for years the vice-president of the provincial association, as well as the independent standard-bearer in former days for Portage, asked for the honor and privilege of moving a resolution that the people of the Portage district take independent political action. In speaking to the resolution he said that we had always thought there were two political parties, but there were really only two branches of the one party, a party whose both branches were the hirelings of special privilege and big interests. He said that both parties said that the time had not come for tariff revision when they were in power, and it was his opinion that there never would be a time when those who controlled governments and parliaments were ready for tariff revision. The resolution was passed unanimously.

Colin Burnell, who was present, said that a complete survey of the constituency should be made, there should be interviews with other independent bodies bent on political action, and that some discussion should be given to the question of finance.

He said that St. James, with its population of market gardeners and workers, should be given some encouragement to join the movement, and he quoted from the Ottawa Citizen an editorial, dealing with the Farmers' Platform as a truly national platform, not one merely for the benefit of the farming people.

Col. H. A. Mullins was present and quoted that now familiar verse, Organize, and told the convention that if they were bent on independent action, entirely free from any of the old political parties, he was with them. He thought that it was time liberals or conservatives, as such, were dropped from the movement.

Just here, the chairman noticed a reporter come in, and said that if he were there to misrepresent, as the last convention had been misrepresented regarding the asking for a fixed price for wheat, he would wish, before the chairman was through with him, that he had never been born. He welcomed him if he were there to report things as they actually were. Messrs. Peter McArthur, J. Oliver, Ferguson, Qually, and Mrs. J. S. Wood, were named a

nominating committee. It was moved by J. Barrett, of Bagot, that the committee consist of 21, or more, members.

During the absence of the committee to nominate J. Barrett, of Bagot, brought to the attention of the convention, the iniquity which the tariff worked to already overworked farm women, and urged the women to give this matter their careful thought and study. The chairman introduced the question of finance, and said that the farmers were not to be of the opinion that the thing would run itself and without money. He thought every farmer should be prepared to back the movement with his dollars as well as his vote. It was decided that finance was a matter for the committee to handle.

Returned Soldiers

Two returned soldiers, Messrs. Martin and Brown, of the Returned Soldiers and Sailors' Labor Party were present, and were introduced to the convention. Mr. Martin was the first speaker and dealt with many questions, the proposed gratuity scheme, the land settlement scheme, the loans for soldiers, immigration bill, etc. He gave a very able address, revealing many unfair things in the conduct of the soldiers' business by the government. Mr. Brown followed, and said that the soldiers had a bone to pick with the government but that they could not do it alone. They wanted to settle their grievances at the ballot boxes, but they could not do things alone. They urged that the farmers go in with them on some arrangement which might be found mutually agreeable. Col. Mullins here asked what sort of a convention was being held. He was, he said under the impression that it was a farmers' convention. If the men who had just spoken were of those who had caused such discomfort in Winnipeg, then he said they wanted none of them. Mr. Martin asked him to study the various returned soldiers' movements and he would know who they were then. Turning to the G.W.A. button on Col. Mullins' lapel, he said he ought to know if the button indicated anything. Col. Mullins then said that he had spent three years with the soldiers and he did know them. Mr. Smith then said that he thought they had made it perfectly clear that they represented a political party, and not the recent strikers. Col. Mullins thought a good deal of the unrest might be eliminated if some of those who are idle in Winnipeg would go to the farms, where help was so woefully short. He said that he had solved the unrest by making the men on his ranch co-partners with himself and allowing them a share of the profits. He found it working very satisfactorily. There were millions of acres of idle land waiting to be broken, he said, if men would only go and do the work. He, himself, had sold 66,000 acres in Southern Alberta, all of it being now under cultivation.

Chairman Richardson said that the only reason many of the millions of acres of idle land were not under cultivation was that they were being held out of use at an exorbitant price for speculative purposes. Colin Burnell thought the provincial board ought to make an investigation into the charges of Messrs. Martin and Brown, and should see what they could do with the new party which they represented. J. S. Wood moved a resolution that the two organizations co-operate wherever possible, and get joint action.

Pledge to be Exacted

Colin Burnell asked the convention if it were going to take any action regarding the pledge they would expect their standard-bearer to take. R. J. Caskey said that he did not know if he approved or disapproved of the pledge idea. C. P. Forge, of Hood River, said he was unequivocally in favor of the pledge. He believed in every plank of the Farmers' Platform, he said, except that of nationalization of railways, and then he said, he would rather subsidize a railway that belonged to

Continued on Page 48

The Grain Grower's Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 6, 1919

Government To Market Wheat

The Dominion Government, on July 30, officially announced that a wheat board would be appointed to conduct the purchase and sale of the 1919 wheat crop and also the export sale of flour. It was further announced that a minimum price would be fixed on wheat as an initial payment to the farmer, and any further profits secured from marketing the wheat would be returned to the farmers pro rata. Another feature of the announcement was that all grain exchanges would remain closed so far as trading in future was concerned, but the existing facilities for the purchase, transport and handling of wheat will be used as far as possible.

No details are yet available regarding the government's plan of buying and selling this year's wheat crop. It is expected that a board to handle the crop will be appointed very shortly, as the Board of Grain Supervisors, which has controlled the marketing of the crop for the past two years will close its duties on August 15. Speculation is rife as to the method by which the government board will handle the wheat crop, and there is considerable excitement in the grain trade. Owing to the lack of definite information it seems premature to decide whether the government plans are adequate to meet the situation.

Although the government has decided to fix a minimum price to be paid to the farmers and distribute any additional profits at the close of the crop year, no figure has been named for the minimum price. However, a suggestion emanating from Ottawa has been made that the minimum price should be \$1.75 per bushel. Evidently this suggestion is put out as a feeler in order to test the opinion of the farmers. No reason or explanation has been advanced for fixing a minimum price of \$1.75, nor does it seem that there is any justification whatever for the government fixing a minimum price any lower than the minimum price fixed for this year's crop by the United States Congress, namely \$2.26 per bushel.

During the past two years the government has fixed the price of Canadian wheat in order to keep the price down. Only a few weeks ago there was a prospect of a huge surplus of wheat in Canada and the United States, and a likelihood that the price would drop. The government immediately lost all interest in the price of wheat and was prepared to let it drop without regard to the farmer. In the short space of a few weeks, however, drought, heat and rust have wrought a great havoc in the wheat fields of the United States and Canada and cut down the estimated yield by 300,000,000 bushels or more. The result is that instead of a surplus of wheat there are now visions of a world shortage. These conditions will create a stronger demand for Canadian wheat, which will consequently bring a higher price. The government, therefore, would not be justified in fixing a minimum price lower than \$2.26 per bushel. This would be the same as the American price, and by working together, the American and Canadian marketing authorities would be able to sell the wheat to the best advantage in Europe. Canadian wheat, on the average, is of higher quality than the American, and it must be sold on the same market in Europe. There is no good reason whatever why the Canadian government should fix a minimum price one cent lower than the American minimum price. It is to be hoped that the government will realize the injustice of its proposal to fix a lower minimum price,

and that when the official announcement is made the minimum price for the 1919 wheat crop will be \$2.26, as in the United States.

Mr. Henders' Defence

This issue of The Guide contains a clear and vigorous declaration by J. W. Scallion of the fundamental principles at issue in the discussion of the duty of Western members when they were faced in Parliament by the budget submitted by the Minister of Finance on June 6. There is also printed in this issue a statement by R. C. Henders, M.P., in regard to the course he took in Parliament, because of which he is no longer president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. In Mr. Henders' statement there are several things which claim attention. A few of them may here be noted briefly.

In the face of the hardships caused in hundreds of thousands of homes in country and in city, by the maintenance of a high tariff for the profit of its beneficiaries who have their grip on the neck of the Government, it is, to say the least, difficult to understand how Mr. Henders came to imagine that in choosing his course he "did not have to sacrifice one iota of the interests of grain growers." Protectionist journals in the East have not failed to manifest their belief that the cause of protectionism was very definitely advanced by Mr. Henders' course in Parliament. And yet Mr. Henders can see "no warrant for the view that by voting against the budget the cause of tariff reform would have been advanced." The organized farmers, on the contrary, see every warrant for holding that a vote which has been acclaimed exultantly by the advocates of protectionism as advancing the cause of protectionism was a vote in opposition to their convictions in regard to what should be done with the tariff.

A contrast which presents itself in Mr. Henders' statement is that while at one point he declares emphatically that his vote could not have overthrown the Government, he proclaims in other paragraphs that he shrank from "plunging the country into political confusion" and "casting the country into the turmoil of an election." If there is anything in the former of these arguments, then the validity of the latter cannot be upheld. But even if his vote at Ottawa had resulted in the Union Government having to face the verdict of the ballots, the responsibility would have been the Government's, not his.

In his statement that he "did not insist on their making very radical changes this year because there had been an intimation given that it was impossible to disturb the tariff very much without undertaking a general revision of the whole tariff system," Mr. Henders is accepting and making use of an old, well-worn and hollow protectionist argument. The Farmers' Platform was framed during war time as a declaration of the convictions of the organized farmers. The policies set forth in it were formulated as being applicable to the present as well as to the future needs of Canada. Its taxation proposals are not designed for use in some ideal future; they are designed to be a part of the fundamental reconstruction which is so urgently needed, and to be of immediate help in removing the causes of discontent and unrest. If Mr. Henders had done his utmost to secure as far as possible an enactment of these principles into legislation, and had used his influence as President of the Manitoba Grain Growers to have every man from Western Canada stand inflexibly in support of these

principles, the result might well have been very different.

Had he taken that course no calamity would have befallen; it would not even have come to pass that the Union Government would be upset. With a Western representation solid and uncompromising for the principles of the Farmers' Platform, something really substantial might have been won, some real relief might have been gained for the laboring and producing classes, and a real beginning made towards the establishment of equitable methods of taxation.

U.F.A. Political Convention

The farmers of Alberta are the first to organize province-wide for definite political action. During the month of June political conventions were held in each federal constituency of the province, attended by delegates from the U.F.A. local unions; and a constituency organization was created in each case. On July 24 the executive committee from all federal constituencies gathered at Calgary and in a two-day convention constituted themselves into a provincial organization. The function of this new organization is to take over the political activities of the U.F.A. and to carry on educational work and organization work in anticipation of the federal election, whenever it may be called.

The organized farmers in Alberta have completed their machinery for political action. But their work has only well begun. The creation of the machinery was a necessary beginning; but in itself it will not bring about a democratic political order. Nor will it ensure the election of candidates in support of the Farmers' Platform. The new organization must carry on its work and reach the farmers in every corner of the province. It must carry to them and impress upon them the necessity of appreciating the true meaning of democracy. The aim must be to rally the support of one hundred per cent. of the farmers of the province and to show them that the old political methods must be cast aside, if the new order of things is to be an improvement upon the old.

The farmers of Saskatchewan have held their constituency conventions, have elected their executive boards and are ready to go ahead with their provincial organization, which will be completed in the near future. In Manitoba the organization for political action is making steady progress, but has not yet gone as far as in the two Western provinces. The Ontario farmers are also rapidly preparing for political action and similar reports come from the province of New Brunswick.

The activities of the organized farmers in the political field are worrying the old-line politicians. They realize that it will not be so easy to fool and divide the farmers in the future. But, nevertheless, the old political parties are still active, and farmers' organizations will need to watch them more carefully now than ever in the past.

John F. Reid on the Budget

Directness, clearness of statement, and force of reasoning characterize the speech made in the budget debate at Ottawa by John F. Reid, M.P. for Mackenzie, Sask. From the official record of that speech The Guide prints representative extracts this week. It is a speech befitting in every way Mr. Reid's standing in the Grain Growers' organization, and well deserves careful reading.

In making that speech Mr. Reid not only made an able contribution to the debate on the budget but he also made it possible for

The Guide, by reprinting his words, to set before its readers an informing discussion of the main questions of national fiscal policy, which is of the highest educational value. The speech is one of wide range, dealing as it does with the income tax, with profiteering and other phases of the actual workings of the protectionist system, and with other matters which rightly come under review in a comprehensive consideration of the protectionist budget, against which Mr. Reid declared himself with no uncertain sound, as an upholder of the principles of the Farmers' Platform.

Such speeches as this of Mr. Reid's stand out conspicuously, by their force of sincerity and truth, against the background of sophistry and insincere arguing spread over so many of the multitudinous pages of Hansard. Insincere oratory sounds doubly hollow to the mind's inner ear when it is read in the cold type of that official verbatim record of Parliament; in studying which it is impossible not to feel, on coming to a speech like Mr. Reid's, that the tone of the debate has been raised from a lower to a higher one.

Council Takes Action

On August 2, the Executive of the Canadian Council of Agriculture met in Winnipeg and passed the following resolution, which was immediately forwarded by wire to Sir George Foster, minister of trade and commerce, Ottawa:

In view of the official statement from the Government that a minimum price will be set for the Canadian wheat crop of 1919, and in view of the subsequent reports in the press that such a minimum price would be \$1.75 per bushel; the Executive of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, in meeting today, desire to state that any such price would be entirely unsatisfactory to the organized farmers of the West, and further, would strongly urge upon the Government that, because of the very material shrinkage in the prospective wheat crop of the North American continent in the past few weeks, there can be no justification for establishing a minimum price below that now existing in the United States.

This resolution from the Council Executive requires no elaboration nor explanation, but simply indicates that the Council of Agriculture is watching the interests of the farmers of the West. Its action will undoubtedly receive unanimous approval.

Gulling the Unwary

A gentleman, who is a member of a financial firm of high standing in one of the chief cities in the United States, was a visitor in Winnipeg recently; among the offices at which he called were the office of the Public Utilities Commission for Manitoba and the office of The Guide. In both he told of having been in Nebraska last month and of having been informed by bankers, financial men and state officials about the operations of swindling share sellers, who have gathered in many millions of dollars from the farmers of that state.

Official reports of investigators sent out by the United States Treasury Department show that in the northwestern States evidence has been accumulating in regard to the operations of those fraudulent "promoters" and sharpers with fraudulent "investment" schemes, who have been out after the farmers' cash and Liberty bonds, and are now planning a drive in this country.

The gentleman referred to above, stated he had been informed that trained salesmen, with the experience gained south of the boundary, are preparing to invade Western Canada and carry on what he referred to as their "high pressure" methods, which have been perfected by experts in the psychology of such "salesmanship." One of the representations with which they bait their hooks is that if their prospective victims are not satis-

fied with their "investment" after a year has passed, it will be bought back from them at an advance of 25 per cent.

The different Provinces have governmental agencies constituted for the safeguarding of the unwary, in so far as it is possible, against such swindlers; but the swindlers succeed in getting away with considerable sums nevertheless. Would it not be well for the Public Utilities Commissions of the different Provinces to publish warnings against these smooth and slippery "Get-Rich-Quick-Wallingfords?" The State authorities south of the international line have for some time been publishing such warnings.

A Flagrant Misrepresentation

Newspaper dispatches emanating from Calgary have appeared in the press pretty well all over Canada, stating that the U.F.A. political convention, held in Calgary July 24 and 25, declared for a boycott against Canadian-made goods. The truth is that not only was no boycott declared, but that no declaration on the subject was made in any way, shape or form.

The fact is, that a resolution was brought before the convention expressing the view that whereas Canada was in great need of revenue it would be desirable to purchase imported goods in order that the revenue from the customs tariff tax would be increased. This resolution was discussed by several delegates in the convention, but did not commend itself in the form in which it

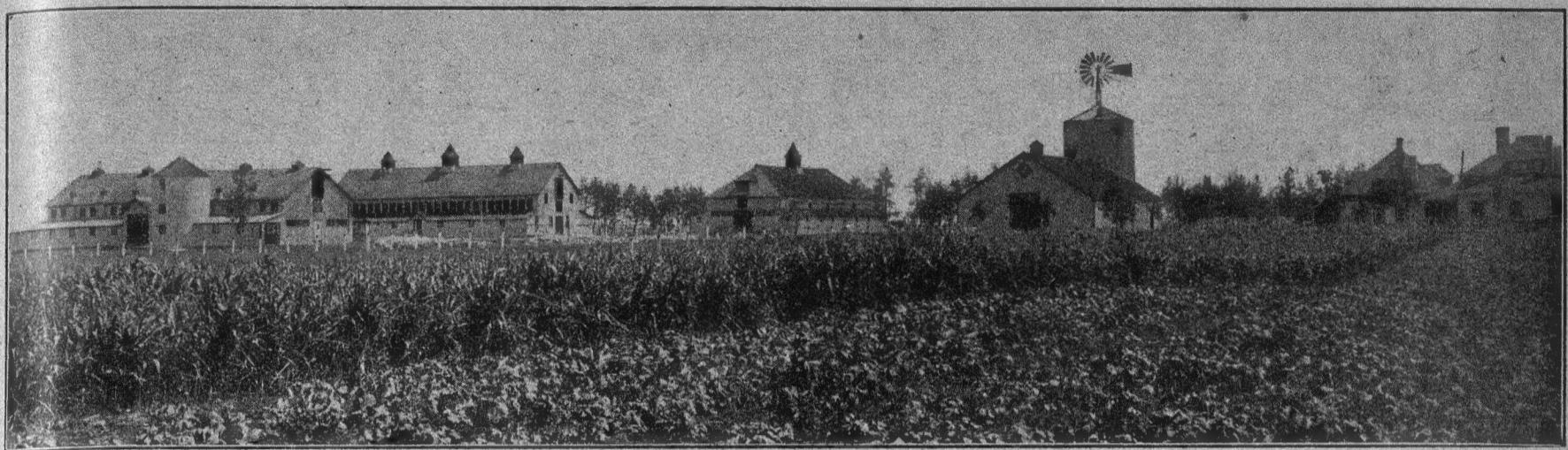
was presented, and was therefore referred back to the resolutions committee and was not again brought before the convention. Consequently, there was no action nor declaration of any kind upon the question of purchasing foreign-made goods.

At the same time, it may as well be clearly understood, there is considerable feeling on this question throughout the West, and a number of farmers have declared that if they must pay the tariff tax they would prefer to pay it into the public treasury rather than to private interests. Undoubtedly a continuation of the tariff fight and an obstinate attitude on the part of the protectionists will incline more and more farmers in that direction. If it were to develop into a united and comprehensive action it would be a matter, the seriousness of which it would be well for protectionists to contemplate.

The partisans who in past years have voted religiously for the party candidates, believing themselves in so doing to be loyal to something deserving of loyalty, have never been able to say what principles they were voting for. That is why the farmers of the West, like Canadians everywhere who are of progressive mind and possess principles and convictions, are thinking things out for themselves and deciding on independent action. In the Farmers' Platform they have a progressive declaration of national policy, in support of which city workers and country workers can unite for the general welfare of Canada.



The Big Offensive Has Begun



Barns on the Farm of Sir William Van Horne, Selkirk.

John F. Reid on the Budget

In pursuance of its plan of printing representative extracts from the most important speeches made during the recent session of parliament by western members in whose utterances and votes the organized farmers are specially interested, The Guide gives herewith extracts from the speech made on June 18, in the debate on the budget, by a man of prominence in the grain growers' organization as a director and organizer, John F. Reid, M.P. for MacKenzie.

Mr. Reid said:

"Mr. Speaker, I rise to state my position on the budget proposals and the amendment. My position is rather a peculiar one, in that I am opposed both to the budget and to the amendment. Unfortunately, the rules of the house do not permit the western democrats to introduce as our fiscal policy the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. I wish, however, to give credit to the minister of finance for the very advanced step which he has taken in introducing direct taxation in the form of income tax. That is a plank from the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and as a member of that body I give him credit for it. I think, however, that he should have made the grades a little more drastic. I notice that the income tax schedules of the United States, if I have read them aright, are very much higher than ours. In Canada on an income of \$3,000, the taxation as laid down in the budget would be \$20, whereas on the same income in the United States the tax would be \$60. I shall not read all the schedules, but will give four more, to show the house how our taxation compares with theirs. In Canada on an income of \$6,000 the tax is \$140, in the United States \$250; on an income of \$20,000 in Canada the tax is \$1,382, in the United States, \$2,630; on a \$75,000 income in Canada the tax is \$11,007, in the United States \$21,350; on a \$500,000 income in Canada the tax is \$195,407, in the United States \$323,000. Therefore, on incomes totaling up this sum the taxation in Canada amounts to \$285,822, whereas in the United States it amounts to \$493,770, making a difference in favor of the United States system of 207,948."

Sir THOMAS WHTIE: "May I ask if my hon. friend is not reading the income tax schedules of the United States for 1918?"

Mr. J. F. REID: "That is correct. I do not wish to make any false statement, and I thank the minister for pointing that out. Some hon. members on this side of the house, in speaking in favor of the budget, claim that it makes sweeping reductions in the customs tariff. I have diligently and religiously tried to find where these sweeping reductions are, but have been unable to do so. I am afraid that hon. members who have found these sweeping reductions have confused the war tax with the customs tariff. To my mind, the two are entirely different. I do find, however, a slight reduction, and I contend that it is a very slight reduction. On plows, for instance, there is a reduction of two-and-a-half per

Clear, Direct and Vigorous Setting Forth of the Organized Farmers' Principles of National Fiscal Policy by the M.P. for Mackenzie, Sask.

cent. On portable engines, threshing machine separators, including baggers, weighers, and self-feeders, there is another reduction of two-and-a-half per cent. On farm wagons I find a reduction of five per cent; on fanning mills, hay-loaders, potato diggers, a reduction of five per cent. On cement I find another sweeping reduction of two cents per bag. On tillage tools, such as cultivators, harrows, horse rakes, seed drills, manure spreaders and weeders there is a reduction of five per cent. Like the minister of immigration and colonization (Mr. Calder), I would have been a great deal better pleased if the minister of finance had not touched the customs tariff at all.

Not Acceptable to the West

"The reduction is so inconsiderable that it will certainly not be acceptable to the people of the West, who will regard it as nothing but a palliative to satisfy them for the time being. I say this in all sincerity, and I am of the opinion that it would have been just as easy for the minister of finance when he was making a reduction of two-and-a-half per cent. to make it five per cent., and when he was making a reduction of five per cent. to make it ten per cent. Had he done this, there would have been a greater probability of the western people being favorably impressed with his proposals.

"The hon. member for Brantford (Mr. Cockshutt) is very much aggrieved because, as he says, his constituency has been discriminated against to a greater extent than any other constituency in Canada. It is a matter of common knowledge among those who have travelled in the West that the name of the hon. member for Brantford is a household word in that section of Canada. You will see his name prominently stamped on a plow at practically every section corner in Saskatchewan, and, altogether it is one of the most familiar names in the West. The hon. member claims that he has been seriously hurt by this drastic cut in the tariff, but I cannot agree with him after a calculation of the advantages which his company will enjoy in the reduced freight rates on western shipments of agricultural implements, for this incubus which he fears his company will have to shoulder to its ruin amounts to nothing more than between ten and 15 cents on a fourteen-inch gang plow, which sells for \$120. This is the drastic cut which the hon. member for Brantford is raving about. He then proceeds to censure the finance minister (Sir Thomas White) for his omission of the word 'protection' from his budget speech. Speaking for myself, I am very glad that the minister of finance thought fit to eliminate the word 'protection,' and I trust he will never deem it necessary to resort to its use again. I am convinced that when the hon. member for Brantford comes to his senses and

realizes, on a careful and calm calculation, that he is penalized only to the tune of say, 15 cents on a 14-inch gang plow selling for \$120, he will bless the minister of finance for not having dealt with him more severely than he did.

The Case of the Tractors

The same hon. gentleman goes on to find fault with the government for ruining the country for bringing in 15,500 tractors duty free. By that transaction, he alleges the federal treasury lost about \$2,800,000. I believe that this figure is practically correct, but if the hon. gentleman will carefully consider the results that will accrue from the introduction of those tractors and will make a calculation based on the figures which I am about to give the house, he will be disposed to revise his opinion on this question. Granted that the federal treasury lost \$3,800,000, what is the advantage that counterbalances this loss? Let us suppose that each tractor worked for 25 days and plowed two acres a day—which is an exceedingly conservative estimate—this would represent 50 acres a month, and we should have an increased acreage in Western Canada of 750,000 acres. The average wheat yield of the province of Saskatchewan for a period of ten years has been 18 bushels to the acre, and multiplying that by the number of acres I have mentioned, it would give us 13,950,000 bushels of wheat. Suppose this wheat sold at \$2.00 a bushel, it would mean that the Dominion of Canada, would be richer to the extent of \$27,900,000. This would all be exportable surplus, because this special effort that was made when the tractors were introduced was the result of the greater production scheme. All this surplus would be for shipment abroad, and, as I say, it would represent to Canada the sum of \$27,900,000. But suppose each tractor broke four acres per day for 25 days, the total amount I have given would be doubled. Therefore, I am of the opinion that Canada will be benefited, as a result of the introduction of these tractors, to the extent of \$55,800,000. In these circumstances I think the government deserve a great deal of praise for this move, which was wise and eminently business-like; and if this sort of thing were done to a greater extent Canada, Western Canada especially, would develop much more rapidly than it has done in the past.

The Tariff Tax on Fruit

"I shall refer to some remarks of the hon. member for Fraser Valley (Mr. Stacey), who told us that at one time he was a liberal. I am aware of that fact. The hon. member has lived in each of the three prairie provinces; at that time he was what might be termed an advanced liberal. He has gone over the mountains and is now engaged in the fruit industry in British Columbia,

and I find that he enjoys a special privilege as a fruit grower in Canada. He was not content with the duty of 40 cents a barrel on apples, but was one of a few who petitioned the late government to increase that duty to 90 cents, and today he is enjoying the special privilege of receiving 30 cents per box additional on the apples which he grows in the Fraser River Valley. He enjoys that special privilege by reason of the tariff wall that is raised against apples coming into this country, and before I change my opinion on the tariff the hon. member for Fraser Valley will have to convince me that he does not add the extra 30 cents to every box of apples he ships from British Columbia. I want to tell the hon. member and I am sorry he is not in the house,

Mr. STACEY: "Here he is."

Mr. J. F. REID: "I am very glad that he is, and perhaps it is better that he should hear my remarks than read them tomorrow in Hansard. I want to tell him that his action is preventing many a poor child in the three prairie provinces from eating apples. The child's acquaintance with this delicious fruit is not a very tangible one, for it sees nothing but painted apples. It asks its mother for some apples and the mother says: 'We cannot buy you apples, my dear, because they are now dearer by 30 cents on the box.' I am of the opinion that when the hon. member for Fraser Valley goes home and closes his door, and in the quiet seclusion of his room contemplates his past actions, he will confess that he is really the cause of poor children of the prairie provinces being deprived of apples because of the 30 cents extra that he must have. The hon. member must have his last pound of flesh, no matter who goes without apples."

A Critic of the Income Tax

"The hon. member for South Waterloo, is, I understand, a very extensive manufacturer of boots and shoes, and I believe is very wealthy. Unlike myself, he had a great deal of fault to find with the minister of finance for introducing the income tax system. Now it is quite evident that my surmise as to the hon. gentleman's financial position must be correct, because that system only taxes those who have the wherewithal to pay. Therefore, the hon. gentleman must be wealthy, because he says that it is going to tax him more heavily than the customs taxation must be doing. That is natural, of course, because in the application of the customs tariff to my good friend from South Waterloo before the federal treasury receives one dollar from my good friend from South Waterloo, he, as a manufacturer, has put \$3.00 in his pocket."

"I was not in the house when the president of the privy council spoke the other day, but his remarks on a certain subject were brought to my attention. I am not sure of the fact, but it might have been the case, that while the minister was defending the Dominion Textile Company on the floor of this house, the special committee

Continued on Page 34

Teulon Consolidated School

THE consolidated school district of Teulon is situated about 40 miles north of the city of Winnipeg. It comprises the former districts of Teulon and Windsor, with parts of Netley and Dundas. The former district of Teulon comprised the small village of Teulon and surrounding territory. The small one roomed village school occupied two lots altogether 100 feet by 150. Adjoining it was a livery stable. The schoolhouse was a frame building of the usual box type, providing accommodation for some 40 pupils, but into which in winter time, were crowded some 50 to 60 children. It was heated by a box stove, the walls were painted a dull drab, the furniture consisted of some very much cut-up double seats, a teacher's desk and chair, and on the walls hung a few maps and a liberal display of local calendars.

A Succession of Teachers

A new teacher each year was the rule; indeed some terms, two, or even three, graced the position. As one old trustee philosophically put it: "I believe in a new teacher every year, a new scythe cuts clean." The attendance was very irregular. Work was taught up to Grade VI, but most of the pupils dropped out of school long before they reached that standard.

In the year 1908, a Natural History Club was organized in connection with the school. The membership consisted of school children and quite a few of the adult population. Partly through the influence of the club, and partly owing to the election to the board of trustees of an active business man, who had the interests of the community at heart, during the early winter a meeting of the ratepayers was called for the purpose of discussing the advisability of building a new school. The outcome of the meeting was a decision to build a two-roomed school the following summer.

How The School Grew

In the meantime, consolidation began to be talked about in the village and Windsor district, and owing to the fact that the two-roomed building would accommodate all the children of both districts, there seemed good prospects for the success of the scheme. A number of ratepayers were in favor of building a two-story building and fitting-up only the lower rooms. They clearly saw, with consolidation coming, that the rooms would soon be filled. Their suggestion was turned down by the ratepayers.

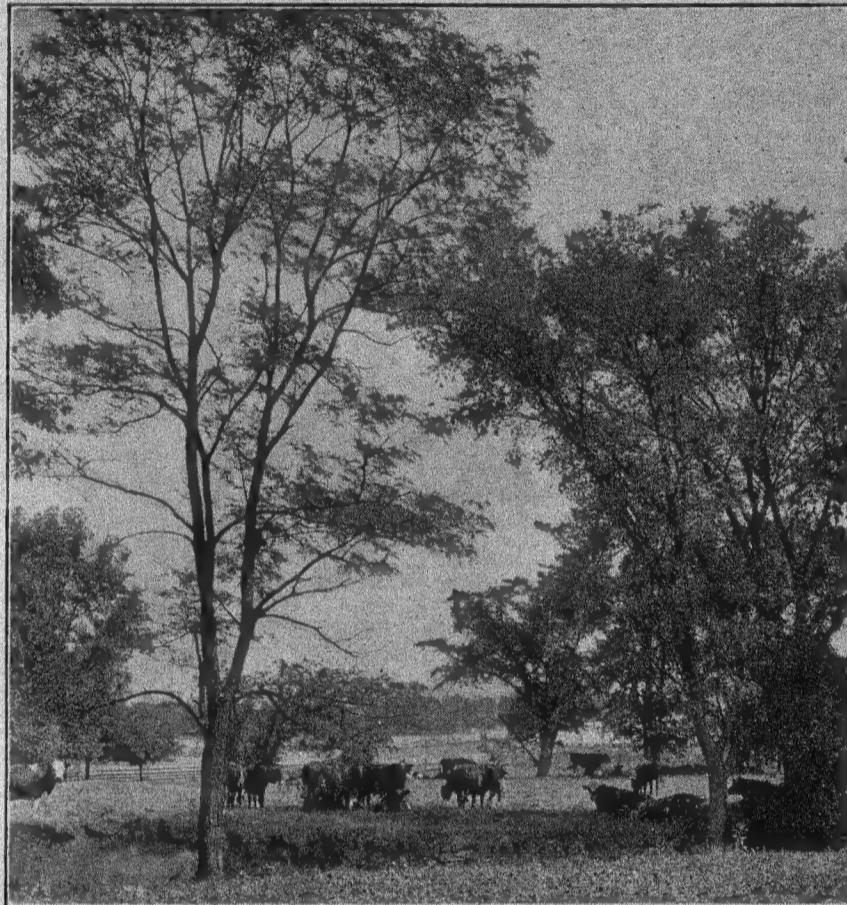
At this point, the Natural History Club came forward with a new proposition. Some of the members of the club suggested that a Social Service League be formed and a community hall be built over the school. A canvass of the district was made, and a subscription taken up. Some \$2,500 was raised. This, together with \$1,000 raised on a note of the members of the league was sufficient. By September, 1909, a new two-roomed school, with a good stone basement and a well-finished hall on the second floor, was completed.

It was only a year after the new school was opened until the two rooms were crowded. A third room was fitted up in the hall. A few years later a fourth room was needed, and accordingly, the school district took over the hall and fitted it into two classrooms. The rent paid by the district to the league for the use of the hall, together with receipt for other meetings was sufficient to pay off the loan. With the proceeds from the sale and additional \$1,000 raised on a mortgage the league built a fine new hall on a lot adjacent to the school grounds.

An Additional Building

Quick to see the advantages of the type of education offered by the larger village school, parts of the districts of Dundas and Netley now joined the consolidated district. Older pupils from the surrounding schools wishing to take advantage of the high school course began to fill the rooms. About this time, a boys' residence for Ruthen-

Its History is an Inspiring Record of Growth and Ever-Increasing Service---By C. K. Newcombe



Farm Scene Near Lexington, Ky.

ian pupils was built by a Presbyterian mission, in the village. Owing to these additions it was not long before the school was looking for larger accommodation. Again the hall came into service. First, one room, and then a second were fitted up in the hall. The school again paid rent and enabled the club to pay off its mortgage.

In 1916, it became evident that a new building was badly needed. Accordingly, a new two-storey brick building was built, with two large rooms in the basement, one for household science, and the other for a chemical and physical laboratory. At the beginning of 1917, school opened with five elementary, and four high school rooms in session. Thus in the course of nine years, principally through the educational stimulus of consolidation, a small inefficient one-roomed school developed into an up-to-date consolidated high school, with educational facilities equal to any in the province.

An Institution to be Proud of

The present consolidated plant comprises these two buildings. The one built in 1909 is at present occupied by four public school classes. In the basement are two large rooms, one for manual training, the other for the teaching of agriculture. The building is a frame structure, heated by two furnaces. Near by is a drilled well. The halls are equipped with drinking fountains. All rooms are furnished with individual seats, well-fitted book cases, ample supply of blackboards, and the walls are hung with appropriate pictures. In the primary room, besides individual seats there are 16 primary tables, with four chairs for each table, an organ and an adequate supply of primary equipment for carrying on the work of the grade in an up-to-date manner.

The new building is a brick structure trimmed with stone. Four high school classes, and one public school class occupy the building. Besides the class rooms there is a teachers' room, with a telephone, suitable furniture, a bookcase containing a good reference library, and an ample supply of files for the pupils' work. Near this is a

store room for school supplies, bulletins, etc. The halls are equipped with drinking fountains. All the class rooms are furnished with individual seats, bookcases and ample blackboards. Good pictures are also in evidence. In the English room is a long reading table supplied with Canadian and American magazines. In the science classroom is an oak case containing some 200 mounted specimens of birds. The walls of the room are hung with cases of mounted insects and other natural history subjects.

A Fine Equipment

The science laboratory in the basement is equipped with tables and seats to accommodate a class of 20 pupils. There are also cabinets and apparatus adequate for carrying on the science work of the high school.

The household science room is the largest in the school. It is divided by a partition into a large work room and a pantry and store. It is one of the best furnished household science rooms in the province. Here, during the winter months a lunch for some 80 children is served every noon.

The agricultural room contains apparatus for carrying on milk-testing, seed germination, grain judging, soil work, etc. The walls are hung with specimens of all the noxious weeds, grains and grasses of the district.

The manual training room is provided with benches and tools for a class of 20 boys.

The outbuildings consist of a blacksmith shop fitted up for doing farm blacksmith work; a tool house; and well-built, heated and ventilated closets for both schools.

Neither Work Nor Play Neglected

The grounds include some 20 acres, all fenced with Page wire. In front, and extending between the two schools are grass lawns and well-treed spaces. Next comes the playgrounds fitted up with tennis courts, basket ball and volley ball nets, swing, teeters, sandbox, and a large slide for winter coasting. In the rear of the playground are the football, baseball, and sports grounds, consisting of about five acres.

Each class has its own plot with football goals, outdoor baseball diamond, dodge ball rings, etc., suitable for the class. One of the watchwords of this school is "Every teacher and every child out for play at recess." It is a common thing in winter time to see eight football games going on at the same time.

Then come the agricultural grounds, about ten acres in all. So far, only four of these have been put under cultivation, but the remainder will be used in the near future.

At present, the staff consists of nine teachers, five in the public school, and four in the high school. These include a household science teacher, who devotes nearly all her time to the work, and a specialist in agriculture, who, besides teaching this branch, takes charge of science throughout the school. All teachers have special training for the work they are doing.

Some School Statistics

The present enrolment is 260 pupils. The attendance is satisfactory. In nine years the vans have not missed a trip owing to bad weather or bad roads. Present cost of each attendance

child, per annum.....\$60.00

Cost of each attendance child, old Windsor school, per annum 85.00

Cost of each attendance child, old Teulon school, per annum 40.00

The present school rate is 26 mills. This is lower than in many other schools of the municipality, and seven mills lower than the unconsolidated town school of Stonewall.

The salaries of the teachers range from \$1,800 to \$700. The principal has been with the school since 1908; the primary teacher since 1911. The rest of the staff have been with the school from one to three years.

The school course covers a period of 11 years, eight years with the public school, and three years for high school work. Pupils are prepared for junior matriculation and the university. Before the war there was a special agricultural course for boys. After completing this course they were admitted to the second year of our provincial agricultural college. Owing to the drain upon the young men of the district during the war this class has been temporarily discontinued.

Extension Work

Through the Boys' and Girls' Club the school does a lot of agricultural extension work. Home gardening, grain growing, chicken, pig and calf raising, canning, sewing, etc., are extended into the homes, not only of the boys and girls of the school but into those of the older ones who have left school and are working on the farm. An annual school fair is held, at which the work in the various lines is judged and awarded prizes by competent judges from the college. The clubs are doing good work in interesting the young people in agriculture and are having a beneficial social influence on the community.

The Home Economics Society of the district meets in the school and is in close affiliation with the household science department. This society comprises nearly all the mothers and older sisters of the girls taking the household arts course in the school. The girls receive much help in carrying out home projects from their mothers, while the mothers get help and many valuable suggestions from the school.

Adult Classes

Last winter a short course was started in the school for the adult population. Home nursing for women, poultry raising, dairying and bee-keeping for men and women were taken up by experts from the agricultural college and extension department. Each evening during the course a lecture on some phase of farming was given in the hall.

The farmers use the school during the winter and spring months for milk and cream testing, grain judging and germination tests. Grain dealers send samples of their grains for judging and germination tests. In 1916 one of the

Continued on Page 14

Mr. Henders Makes Statement

R. C. HENDERS, M.P. for Macdonald, has issued the following statement:

My resignation as president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association is a matter that concerns its members and should, therefore, be accompanied by an explanation not provided in the brief memorandum submitting my resignation to the association's directors. It may also be that the questions involved in my resignation are of interest to the electors of the constituency I have the honor to represent in parliament.

Let me here remark that my course as a member of parliament has been governed, as it was bound to be, by national considerations, and not by my relations to the association nor by my position as its president. I was elected at a time of national peril, upon issues that were wholly national in their character. My duty was, therefore, quite different from what it would have been had I been elected upon a farmers' platform. I could then have been held strictly to account as a delegate to represent their views. My accountability at the present time is to my constituents and is governed by considerations broader than factors that enter into the tariff issue. Had the circumstances in connection with the recent budget made it necessary, I think I would have had no difficulty in preferring the interest of the country rather than yield to the temptation to decide upon a course of action that might have won an ephemeral popularity with some of my friends of the association, but which I am satisfied events both now and in the long run, would have condemned.

In my judgment, whatever others may have thought, such an occasion did not arise. I found that in reaching my decision upon the budget I did not have to sacrifice one iota of the interests of grain growers. I quite realized that my action would be misunderstood and criticized in some quarters. That has happened. So far as its effects relate to myself, I hope to bear them with composure. I could not be equally serene had I taken the stand dictated by considerations of personal prudence, but from which any man of spirit must have shrunk. I respectfully differ from those who think I should have forgotten everything in an effort to demonstrate to the rest of Canada that the West was concerned in nothing else than immediate tariff reform, and was ready to plunge the country into political confusion if it could not have tariff reform of a sweeping character from the existing parliament. The views which I held at the time of the budget discussion, and which I have seen no occasion to change, were presented by me in a letter to C. S. Watkins, a grain grower, and a valued friend. That letter I now desire to make public.

Unless the government was to be defeated and an appeal made to the country, I can find nothing that would have justified me in voting against the government. I defy any supporter of the government who voted against it on the budget to state that he believed that his vote would lead to the government's defeat. I also utterly fail to see any warrant for the view that by voting against the budget the cause of tariff reform would have been advanced. I supported the budget because it contained what I believe to be substantial reductions in the tariff, which, as shown in my letter to Mr. Watkins, were very largely procured at the instance of myself and western members who were as-

Late President of Manitoba Grain Growers Defends His Course in Parliament

sociated with me. In supporting those reductions, no western man who supported the budget believed that he was compromising his views on the subject of tariff reform. Neither I nor they made any agreement with the government that by accepting tariff reductions at the present time we were agreeing to forego further tariff reform. We made it clear that we regarded the reductions as a measure of relief that we were willing to accept, but that we still insisted that the demands of the West must be met. Those who criticize me can only do so from their impatience with the existing government and their desire that it should be immediately overthrown. That attitude is destitute of a proper appreciation of the situation both at Ottawa and in the country.

I have endeavored to explain in the letter to Mr. Watkins why the defeat of the government and an election could not be thought of by a public man with a proper understanding of the situation or a due sense of his responsibility to the country. The budget afforded me, as it afforded others, an opportunity to vote against the government, with no other consequence than to make a bid for one's political popularity. I did not see fit to embrace the opportunity. My ability to serve the cause of tariff reform, a cause to which I have devoted years of service, has been in my opinion advanced rather than diminished by my action, both in and out of parliament. It was the expressed view of the minister of finance, concurred in by every member of the government as I learned from interviews with a number of the ministers, that tariff reform should be kept in abeyance for another year. As a result of the agitation of myself and other private members from the West, the government granted certain tariff concessions. Having secured these, what possible excuse would I have had for refusing them and for voting against the government on the ground that its concessions did not go far enough? What possible object would I thereby have served unless I aimed at defeat of the government? That result neither the opposition nor any person who seceded from the government desired.

It will be noticed that the following letter to Mr. Watkins was written by me before the vote on the budget was taken, and it makes clear that I had fully canvassed the situation and had determined upon my course after giving

the matter full consideration:

"House of Commons, Canada,
Ottawa, June 23, 1919.

"C. S. Watkins, Esq.,
Langvile, Man.

"Dear Mr. Watkins: I received your letter of June 14 and in reply beg to say that I appreciate very much the line of thought suggested and have perused its contents with a great deal of interest and profit.

"I am heartily in accord with the sentiments you expressed and am using my best endeavor with all the facts before me as I see them from day to day to accomplish the same end that you have in view. I may differ from you somewhat as to method and on that point we can perhaps agree to differ. My idea is that we have to take into consideration all the circumstances surrounding the case, and when you have viewed matters from every standpoint and reached conclusions as to your proper bearings, then you are in a position to steer your course in the way through which you hope to secure the best possible results. This I have done as far as I see it in all good conscience with regard to the budget and I hope to see results through the course I have decided to take, I, therefore, desire to place my position before you (as one in whom I trust implicitly because of your sincerity in the position you take) so that you will have my viewpoint and I trust give me credit for the same honesty of motive which actuates yourself.

"On reaching Ottawa at the opening of the session I made it my business to discover as nearly as I possibly could the attitude the government intended to take on the tariff question. With this end in view, I interviewed a number of the members of the cabinet, beginning with the minister of agriculture. From each of them I received a definite statement that they considered that this was a war government and a war year, in view of the fact that while the armistice was signed, peace was not signed, demobilization had not yet taken place, the soldiers were not returned and settled and the unusual expenditure attendant upon all these matters placed us in such an abnormal position that they deemed it utterly inadvisable to make any changes whatever in the tariff for this year. Without any exception this was the sentiment expressed by every member of the cabinet whom I interviewed.

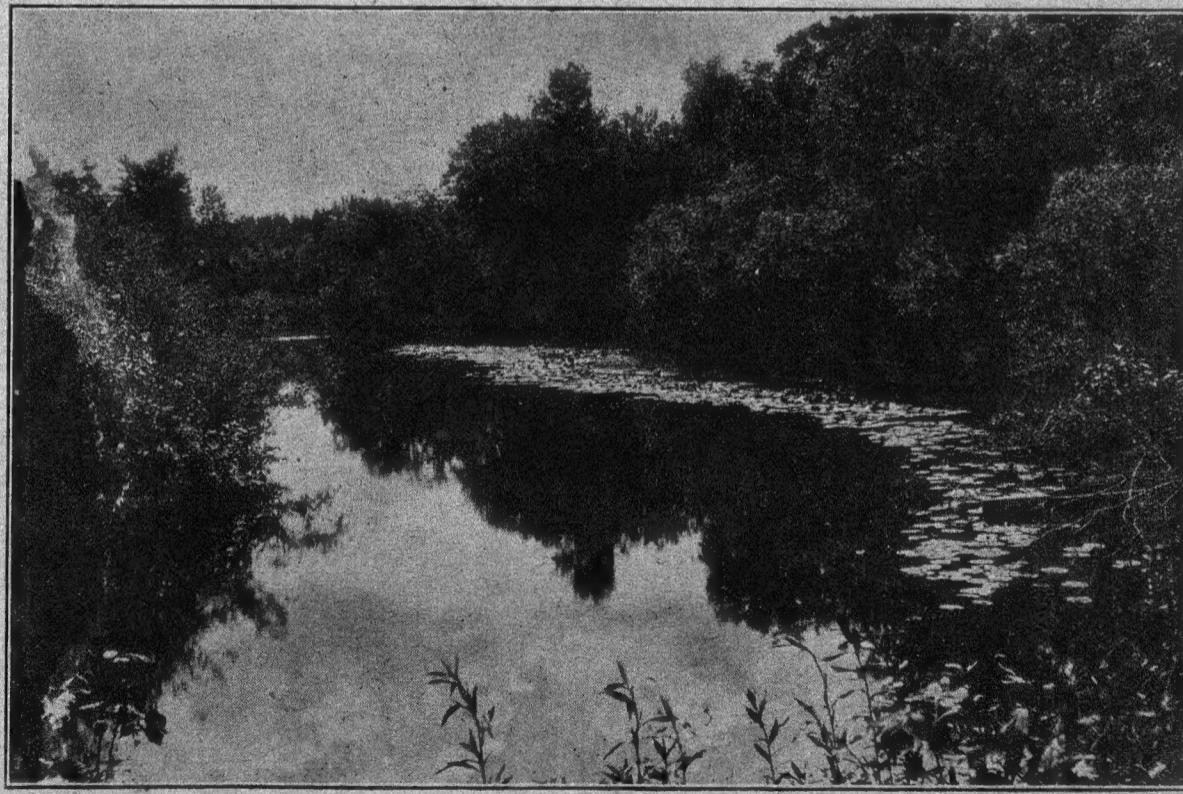
"I took the ground that that was not a fair interpretation to put on the case. While I agreed with them that it might be possible to call this a war year and the obligations attendant upon war and war conditions were unchanged, in fact even more aggravating than on any other year, yet, I felt that if the government pursued the course of making no change whatever in the tariff this year and paying no attention at all to the voice of the farmers as set forth in various ways which no doubt had reached members in all good time, there would be a general feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction that would be impossible to explain. I, therefore, expressed myself very fully to each one whom I interviewed, that I thought the time had come for the government to make a declaration of its policy on this question. I did not insist on their making very radical changes for this year because there had been intimation given that it was impossible to disturb the tariff very much without undertaking a general revision of the whole tariff system. As they had decided to make such revision, but before doing so they purposed making thorough investigation by a committee of the government which would go to the different centres in the different provinces and hold interviews, giving all the interests affected an opportunity to appear before them and put up their case. Having given me every assurance that this would be carried out, I came to the conclusion that I would not press for radical changes this year, but insisted strongly that some changes be made affecting leather goods, woolens, cottons, and agricultural implements; in fact the items set forth in the Farmers' Platform, not all of them, but I specified a number of them which especially affected production along agricultural lines.

"A caucus was held, and at that meeting I had the above referred to information before me and called the attention of the caucus to the views I held on that point as I have now expressed them to you, and urged strongly that while I would be prepared to consider the proposition I set before them as far as radical changes were concerned, in as lenient a light as possible, I did insist urgently that there be changes made and that they be on the articles to which I have just now referred.

"We had a western caucus and the western members solidly stood behind this view, and in making our representation to the government, we asked for not a general revision of the tariff, but for some substantial reductions along the above referred to lines, and for an increase of direct taxation on incomes, etc., etc., following largely the Farmers' Platform suggestions.

"When the budget was brought down and the explanations given, I found that while not going as far as I would desire it had recognized (and I considered substantially recognized) the principle that I stood for, and as full assurance was given to us of the carrying out of the program with regard to a general revision of the tariff. In view of the further fact that we are in the throes of an agitation and unrest that is world wide at the present time, and further that our war conditions are not settled, I felt it to be my duty while in my speech on the budget I set forth my dissatisfaction with the results obtained from the budget in the fact that they did not go as far in some lines as I thought it might; yet I could not oppose the government having in view all

Continued on Page 33



Pond Lillies and Reflection of Clouds in the White Mud River, Man.

United Farmers of Alberta

Reduced Rates on Cattle

In order to afford some measure of relief to stock owners in areas where feed is short, arrangements have been completed whereby a free rate will be given on feed shipped into the drought area, a free rate on the shipping of haying outfits both ways, and a reduced rate on stock being shipped out of affected areas.

Must Get Certificates

The railway tariff provides that a stock owner will be entitled to the above-mentioned rates provided he produces a shipping certificate from the provincial deputy minister of agriculture, countersigned by the Dominion representative. To secure this certificate application should be made on proper printed forms, which may be secured from the local railway agent. It will be necessary for the applicant to secure from a bank manager, or a secretary of a municipality, a sworn statement as to the bona fides of the application. The railway tariff is subject to the regulations herewith attached:

1. The rate shall be applicable only to farmers or ranchers.

2. The rate shall not be applicable to government institutions owning stock or to railway companies owning stock.

3. The rate shall be applicable only in cases where stock for which relief is sought has been owned by the applicant prior to July 1, 1919.

4. The rate shall not be applicable to owners of one hundred, or more, head of cattle or to owners of three hundred, or more, head of sheep.

5. Each applicant shall be entitled to ship not more than seven car loads of feed, and in case less is required, not more than two-and-a-half tons for each cow or work horse (five sheep to be equivalent to one cow).

6. Hay shipped under reduced tariff shall not be sold without permission of the deputy minister.

7. No certificate shall be granted when the price of feed exceeds a reasonable market value, and when handling and profit exceeds a reasonable price.

8. Applicants may join in co-operative shipments of feed or stock.

Free Transportation of Hay and Haying Outfits

H. A. Craig, deputy minister, Department of Agriculture, reports as follows:

"The Dominion and provincial governments and railways will share equally the full freight on hay and haying outfits, except on the McArthur lines, the Edmonton, Dunvegan and B.C. Railway, and the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway. On livestock, the provincial and Dominion governments will share equally the outbound freight from dry areas to destination, and one-half of the return freight, except on McArthur lines, the railways bearing the other half of the return freight. On the McArthur lines, the Dominion and provincial governments will pay the freight on hay, haying outfits and livestock. It will be possible for each man who owns 100, or less, head of cattle and horses, and 300, or less, head of sheep to ship two car loads of livestock north for feeding, or seven car loads of feed south."

The above will give you a general idea of how things are working out. The government also has under consideration the purchasing of hay in Ontario, but nothing definite has been settled as yet.

Protest Grazing Leases

The following resolution was passed by the Onefour local, and forwarded to the minister of the interior:

"Whereas applications are pending before the Department of the Interior to lease for grazing purposes the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sec. 1, and the N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 12 of Twp. 2, Range 3, and the N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 7, Twp. 1, Range 2, all west of the fourth meridian.

"It is hereby represented that these lands are suitable for agriculture and not of the class contemplated by the Dominion Lands Act for grazing.

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

"That it is not in the public interest to grant any further leases for grazing in this portion of the province of Alberta where settlers are few and already much hampered by the fact that their holdings are surrounded by large grazing leases.

"That any unoccupied land not immediately in demand for homesteading is useful to the settlers for pasture and hay, and

"That it would be an injustice to the settlers in the vicinity and especially detrimental to their interests to lease these particular lands and thus deprive them of the use of same.

"Therefore protest is hereby made by Onefour local of the United Farmers of Alberta against the granting of leases for said lands, and we ask that if any of the said tracts should be found unsuitable for agriculture the same be reserved for public grazing purposes as provided in Section 5 of the regulations respecting grazing lands."

Keep These In Mind

The following are the objects of the United Farmers of Alberta as set forth in Section 3 of the constitution:

The objects of the association shall be:

1.—The fostering and encouragement of co-operative effort to the end:

(a) That the moral, intellectual and financial status of the farmer may be improved thereby;

(b) That the rural home may receive more of the necessities, comforts and conveniences of modern times, and rural life be enriched and improved thereby;

(c) That the business of agriculture may receive the proper recognition that its importance justifies in provincial and national affairs;

(d) That the Dominion may perform to the best advantage the functions in the Empire, which, in the economy of nature it is best fitted to perform.

2.—To further the interests of farmers and ranchers in all branches of agriculture; to promote the best methods of farming business; to seek to enlarge and increase markets; to gather market information; to obtain by united efforts profitable and equitable prices for farm produce, and to secure the best and cheapest transportation.

3.—To watch, influence and promote legislation relative to the objects specified in the preceding sub-sections (1) and (2), and to any other matter affecting the farmers' business, and to take any legitimate action necessary for this purpose.

4.—To promote social intercourse, a higher standard of community life, and the study of economic and social questions bearing on our interests as farmers and citizens.

5.—To settle disputes between members without recourse to law whenever possible.

6.—To take into consideration any member's case of grievance, hardship or litigation, and to defend our members as far as it may be possible and just.

NOTE.—Any local which would like to have a copy of the objects, attractively printed, so that they might be suitably framed for hanging up in their meeting place, are requested to communicate with Central office, and Central office will secure a quotation on the same from the printers.

Adopts Political Platform

Onefour local has adopted the following political platform:

1.—We endorse the Farmers' Platform as adopted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

2.—We demand the building of a branch of the Canadian National Railway through southern Alberta and southern Saskatchewan, between the

International Boundary and the Lethbridge-Weyburn line of the C.P.R.

3.—We demand the re-examination of all grazing leases by a competent commission, and the opening for settlement of all land suitable for agriculture now held in such leases.

4.—We ask for surveys by the Dominion government to determine the feasibility of irrigating lands in Alberta east of Lake Pakowhi and south of the Cypress Hills.

5.—We favor the election of a farmers' candidate to represent the Medicine Hat district in the Dominion parliament, who will exert himself to promote the interests of all the farmers of the district.

Lloyd-George Local

At a meeting of the Lloyd George local recently, the following subjects were taken up: Telephones, the purchase of a piano, and lights for schoolhouse. Committees were appointed to look after same.

A municipal doctor, who is to arrive shortly to look over the district with the object of locating here, is to be entertained by a committee selected from our local. Crops are looking fine in this district.—Jack A. Smith, secretary.

U.F.A. Briefs

We had a hall built in 1912, by money loaned to U.F.A. for that purpose, by 25 men. They put in from five to 15 dollars each, and some have been paid back since.—Chas. A. Smaill, Sedalia Local.

On June 23, we celebrated our U.F.A. Sunday as we were unable to get a speaker for the regular date. Rev. Dr. Kirby, of Calgary, gave us a wonderful address, and all went home better pleased with themselves and the world in general.—N. H. Lund, secretary, Chain Lakes Local.

We have all but two in this district in our local at present and think we will get them in time.—F. A. Paulson, secretary, Lawndale Local.

We had a very successful membership and Guide drive here.—J. B. Erickson, secretary, Armena Local.

The Roseneath local is a small one that has had a hard time to exist on account of being so far from railroad points, being 60 miles north of Vegreville.

At the request of Magnolia local U.F.A. I attended and addressed a largely attended picnic at that point, July 1. The picnic, I understand, was their first, and proved a great success. The secretary informed me he had signed up new members as a result, and it being the first time a member of the executive body had visited them, all seemed to very much appreciate the address, and passed a very hearty vote of thanks.—Rice Sheppard.

We now have 20 paid-up members, which is "going some" for our little community.—A. G. Matthews, secretary, Durness local.

Our local membership is steadily increasing; we can now report 39 members.—Wm. Porter, secretary, Dewberry Local.

Our local is growing, and considerable interest is shown. If we are favored with a crop this year we will have things going in good shape before long.—Chris. Johnson, secretary, Red Rock Local.

Just a few lines to let you know how we are progressing in the Donatville local. We are going on to perfection

and are gaining new members constantly. We are saving large sums of money on our trading and shipping of cattle and hogs, and are doing a good business in every respect. Our meetings are lively and well attended.—Ozia Coleman, secretary.

At the regular meeting of the Dunmore local it was decided to organize a fund for the purpose of building a U.F.A. hall. A resolution was passed, unanimously, urging our municipal council to continue the bounty on gopher tails and have the same raised from one to two, or even three, cents per tail.—G. O. Sallows, secretary.

The members of Kinsella local have determined that this shall be the banner year of their existence, and the roll call, already numbering 61, promises that their determination shall be carried into effect.

The present membership is alive, and is very strong for political action.—W. Gould, secretary, Dry Crossing Local.

Our monthly meetings are well attended; we are all interested in political action. We are busy at present trying to organize district for rural phone. We have just started to canvass district, as suggested by The Grain Growers' Guide, re I.P.A. We expect to make a favorable report.—Wm. G. Cowley, secretary, University Local.

I was at Ohaton, on Friday, to a picnic of Heather Brae local. This local, formed by themselves, has now 100 members.—F. W. Smith, director.

Meeting held at Vegreville, with object of forming shipping association. There were about 40 present, and the meeting was a lively one. They formed a mutual shipping association and raised \$175 to start their yards. Every man present pledged himself to canvass his neighbor for \$5.00 for this purpose.—W. A. Warr, organization department, U.G.G. Ltd.

Meeting held at Chip Lake local was well attended, being 84 present. This was a mixed meeting as Duncan Brown and Mr. Carmile, of the department of agriculture, were speaking on improved stock and poultry. Claude Campbell spoke on Livestock Shipping, and I spoke on closer co-operation, and the necessity of developing the United Grain Growers.—W. A. Warr, organization department, U.G.G. Ltd.

Political Notes

At our last meeting we finished our discussion on the Farmers' Platform. We have been considering this for several weeks, and very much interest has been aroused. A motion was adopted, unanimously, that the Leavitt local go on record as adopting and supporting the Farmers' Platform.—D. O. Wight, secretary, Leavitt Local.

Our union is alive on the political question, and propose to keep abreast of the times.—D. W. Greer, secretary, Kinear Local.

At a recent meeting of U.F.A. locals, tributary to Hanna, the following resolution was passed:

"That this meeting select a committee to prepare a questionnaire to be sent to all locals in the Hand Hills' constituency, with reference to holding a convention in the said constituency. The primary object of same, to be taking political action."

The committee selected were G. Foster, Pandora local; J. M. Clark, Hanna local; T. LeBlanc, Red Rose local.

I find the farmers are very much awake, and are taking a great interest in what our Central office is doing. This political action move has been a great help and I am quite sure we will at least double our membership in this constituency this year.—Chas. S. Harris, U.F.A. director, Medicine Hat constituency

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

All Favor, Political Action

EDWARD Dangerfield, secretary-treasurer of Roseduff local, in reporting results of a meeting held at that point, says that:—

"In regard to political action, I have not yet met any opposed to it, and in our district all our members are so strong for it that if all districts are the same as ours, farmer candidates will carry the day with a big majority."

Referring to the Roseduff meeting, Mr. Dangerfield says:—

"The Roseduff meeting was a big success. Mr. Hall gave a good talk on present conditions, the need of organization, and the necessity of every farmer becoming a member of the Grain Growers' Association. The local was also fortunate in securing Ed. Powell, of Weyburn. Mr. Powell dealt with the Railway Situation, Farmers' Platform and Tariff. Both speakers were well received and gave just the tonic needed."

We are pleased to report a membership of 50, the largest membership yet, an increase of 20 since last report, thanks principally to the above gentlemen whose timely help contributed to this result.

British Firms Unite

As illustrating the highly organized character of national industry, which has been considerably accelerated as a result of the last five years of war, the following account of what has taken place in Great Britain is highly instructive.

The article is taken from an Old Country paper that is in part as follows: "One of the most significant signs of the spirit that the war has brought to us has been the establishment, in 1916, and the phenomenal development since of the federation of British industries. Begun three years ago as a voluntary association of 100 British manufacturing firms, the federation now has as direct members, 900 firms and 200 trade associations, representing in all over 18,000 manufacturing firms, every one British. The size and importance of the federation will still be more clearly understood when it is stated that the aggregate capital of these firms amounts to £4,000,000,000 sterling (\$20,000,000,000).

Gradual and Logical

"The organization of this large body has been the result of a gradual and logical growth. So far the vast majority of its members are firms established in the United Kingdom, and, therefore, the first classification was that of districts. There are now established in Great Britain and Ireland 16 district offices in the principal industrial centres, each with its own secretarial staff. This is in addition to the large organization at the head office in London.

"As the federation grew it was realized that a systematic industrial classification of its members was absolutely essential to real efficiency in the carrying out of the purposes for which it was formed. After two years of work this classification is now taking its final form. The whole industry of the country is divided into 18 main groups; for example: textiles, iron and steel, etc. These groups are again divided into about 90 sub-groups and sections; as for example: wool, machine-tools, etc. Every one of these sub-divisions has its own committee, at the meetings of which subjects special to the particular trade or industry are discussed.

"The value of such classification is at once apparent. It enables the federation to obtain, without delay, the views of any particular section of industry, or any point of importance, which may arise."

Peace Celebration

By Sister Butte, G.G.

While Carlyle may boast of its Killarney-like lakes, and Regina Beach attract city folks for week-ends, they by no means enjoy a monopoly of Saskatchewan's landscapes. Nestled in the Wood Mountains, 30 miles as the crow

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

flies south of Lafleche, on the Shaunavon line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is another beauty spot, which for natural scenery takes second place to none. It is known as Lidgett.

Sheltered easily at the foot of the Sister Butte Mountains, twin elevations in the Wood Mountain chain, from which the Sister Butte G.G.A. obtains its name—is a beautiful grove on the hillside, on which is located the home of William Johnston. On Friday, July 18, it was the scene of a jollification, which was jointly a grain growers' picnic and a Peace Day Celebration.

Peace Day Celebration

The proceedings commenced at ten o'clock on Friday and was kept up continuously until daylight the following day. The Sister Butte grain growers were celebrating Peace Day before other places had thought of leaving their sleeping couches.

The big event, of course, was the baseball tournament, in which four district teams gave the leather spheroid no rest during the whole of the afternoon. The first draw resulted in a match between Herbe Baseball Club and another from Township 4-5; in favor of the latter, with a score of 13-7. The second draw was between Twin Valley Club and another from Township 5-5; resulting in a victory for the latter, with a score of 7-5. The final game between Four-five and Five-five was a most exciting one and developed features of play which compared favorably with league games. The result was a victory of 4-1 for Five-five, owing to fluke scoring in the first innings. Otherwise the game was an even contest and was played in good form.

Following the baseball there were children's sports, horse-racing, bucking contests and other sports.

Twilight Addresses

During the twilight a meeting was held in the open air dance hall, which had been provided on the hillside, in Mr. Johnson's beautiful grove. The meeting was presided over by the proprietor, William Johnston, and addresses were delivered by R. Sephton, of Theresa, and George Broadley, of Regina. The former emphasized the increasing need for more and better organization, and the latter spoke on the problems of the farmer following the signing of the Peace Treaty.

A large number of people were present at the meeting; while during the day there was an attendance of more than 500.

Following the meeting there was a dance in the excellent open-air pavilion which had been specially constructed for the occasion, and provided ample accommodation for the large number who attended. The atmospheric conditions were all that could be desired, and the proceedings were continued all night long and with the return of daylight the crowd dispersed to resume their daily rounds and common tasks.

Women Members Serve Meals

During the day the women members of Twin Butte G.G.A. served meals and other refreshments, and the whole affair was financially, numerically and socially a huge success; thanks very largely to Mr. Johnston, the proprietor of the Grove, who spent a great amount of time in making the affair a success, and whose residence was an open house for the day, before, after and including the celebration.

Success of Co-operation

In discussing the findings of the High Cost of Living Commission which recently arrived at the conclusion that nothing can be done to reduce that cost, the British Columbia Federationist of a recent date makes the interesting announcement that: "Many Van-

couverites are of a different opinion and have decided to hold an informal meeting for the purpose of devising ways and means of launching a Co-operative Society to be run strictly on the British Rochdale plan."

This announcement is but another sign of the changing order and is pregnant with greater future developments. While the Co-operative Society of Great Britain was an unquestioned success prior to the war, its war record has gained for it such unexpected results that in the last five years its membership has nearly doubled.

Sell at Pre-War Prices

During the first two years of the war, in spite of the rapidly increasing costs of foodstuffs elsewhere, the Co-operative Society continued to sell at pre-war prices. The natural result was its trade developed by such leaps and bounds they were compelled to limit their trade to members only. This condition continued until their wholesale supplies were exhausted; following which they were under the necessity of replenishing their wholesale supplies from the regular channels, with the result that having to buy at inflated wholesale prices, they were compelled to fall into line and boost their retail prices also.

Some idea of the extent and growth of the British Co-operative movement can be obtained from the following statistics, which were recently published in a western paper:

"The British Co-operative movement has in the co-operative societies 4,000,000 members; a share and loan capital of \$350,000,000; a trading turnover of \$1,125,000,000; a net surplus of \$90,000,000 and a wage bill of \$60,000,000. It pays not only the highest trade union wages, but in excess of trade union wages. The employees number over 162,000, and its savings to its membership amounts to \$100,000,000 annually."

In this connection it is interesting to observe that Carl W. Ackerman, in his new book *Trailing the Bolsheviks*, refers to the Russian co-operatives in operation as "the only constructive force in a land of chaos."

Rochdale Plan of Co-operation

The Rochdale plan simply amounts to this:—

Any man or woman can become a shareholder by the purchase of one or more (not more than 20) \$5.00 shares. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote, irrespective of the number of shares held.

At the end of every three months the surplus earned by the society is divided among the members in proportion to the amount of their purchases in the society during the period. The sum ranges all the way up to 15 per cent. In Great Britain this rate is exceeded on account of the gigantic institution known as the Co-operative Wholesale Society. On the American continent the average is 10 per cent.

All the goods are sold at approximately the same rate as those of the private merchant. Everything is bought and sold strictly for cash. Effort is made at all times to sell pure, unadulterated goods and to give full measure.

The store will be centrally located, but not on any of the main streets. High rents and expensive fixtures will be avoided.

The minimum amount of interest allowed by law will be paid on all share capital. This allows for the bulk of the earnings to go to the members according to the amount spent in commodities.

Financial statements are issued every three months. Dividends on purchases are paid every three months, and a general meeting is held every three months and directors elected.

The motto of the Rochdale Co-operative is "All for each and each for all,"

and every member soon begins to realize that the store is their store, and to boost it and help in its growth becomes a daily pleasure.

Glenellen G.G. Picnic

Wm. Headrick, secretary-treasurer of Glenellen local, in reporting result of annual picnic writes: "The Glenellen grain growers' annual picnic was a great success, although there was not as large a gathering as usual owing to many taking in Kerrobert sports on the same day."

District Director Harry Marsh, attended, and after supper delivered an address on the work of the organization, the Farmers' Platform and Debenture Stock. Quite a few were interested in what Mr. Marsh had to tell them, but it seems that there are always quite a few have to be playing ball, with the result that some believe a picnic is not a very good place to have addresses, and most picnickers seem to think they are out for a good time more than to hear someone talking.

"The ladies' section had Mrs. Robertson, of Zealandia, to address them, who spoke more for the women, and nearly all the women gathered around to hear her address. The weather was rather windy, which made it hard to hear from the outside of the crowd, but, nevertheless the ladies were very pleased to hear Mrs. Robertson. It is the first time they have had any lady grain grower address them.

"The main sports were baseball, for which \$65 was awarded as prizes. The picnic, as usual, finished with a dance in the evening, and everyone seemed pleased with their outing."

Mountain View G.G.A.

Under ideal weather conditions, the sixth annual plowing match, held by the Mountain View Grain Growers, was brought to a successful conclusion today. Eight tractors and 13 horse teams competed for the substantial prize list, and a large crowd was present to watch the competition in the various events. The judging was efficiently done by Peter Hill, of Govan; and Wm. Dickey, of Duval, to whom the thanks of the grain growers are due for their services so freely rendered.

The match was held on the farm of Alexander Reid, adjoining the station at Cymric, and meals were served in the implement warehouse by the W.G.G.A., while in the field, the Ladies Aid catered to the refreshment of the crowd.

Joint Picnic at Camlachie

Henry Milne, of Baildon, writes:—

"Through the efforts of F. Harwood, district organizer, Crestwynd, Archipe, Capitol, Catarquai, and Quincey locals, united for a joint picnic at Camlachie, on July 1.

"R. M. Johnson, director for District No. 4, gave a stirring address, and much regret was expressed at the absence of Mrs. MacNeill, of Expanse.

"Half the program still remained when a terrific wind storm put an end to all out-door events, and the school, forthwith, became crowded with picnickers on supper bent. With great exertion, sufficient space was kept clear on the floor to allow dancing enthusiasts to foot it merrily until the morning of the 2nd.

"Financially, the affair was a great success, and the general impression seems to be that each association will keep its share of the profits for a certain purpose, which the members are determined shall result in more direct parliamentary representation.

Ladies of the Hazlet district met at the home of Mrs. W. Frank Hunter, on June 5, and organized the Hazlet Women Grain Growers' Association, when the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. W. Frank Hunter; first vice-president, Miss Noble; second vice-president, Mrs. Harvey C. Harman; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. W. A. Couch; directors, Mrs. H. Couch, Mrs. Frank Lowe, Mrs. Jas. Cook, Mrs. Ed. Nixon, Mrs. Will Charmon, Miss L. Kennisky."

Manitoba Grain Growers

Board Meeting at Brandon

THE action of the board of directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association at its meeting on July 23 was essentially one of self-vindication as to principle, and was entirely uncolored by personal or local animus. The position of the association as to the tariff issue had been called in question to a degree since the speech and vote of its president on the floor of the House of Commons. Resolutions from district and local associations made it plain that the membership resented being regarded as supporting the president's view. Articles in eastern protectionist papers made it equally plain that they counted on Manitoba as largely standing by a view which they regarded as distinctly favorable to their protectionist ideals. Under these circumstances it was imperative that the board should make its position absolutely unmistakable, and this it has done in the resolution published on July 24.

The discussion in the board meeting was characterized by sanity and deliberation. It was opened by an address from J. W. Scallion, the honorary president of the association. Mr. Scallion has not for several years taken part directly in the work of the association on account of frail health and defective hearing, but he has kept closely in touch with events and decided that at this time he must leave his retirement and speak another word for the fundamental principles of the movement. His address was an appeal for staunch adherence to the ideals of equal rights and opposition to every form of special privilege and for united action toward securing direct representation at Ottawa for our principles. He opposed the government's policy of delaying to do justice to the common people and regarded the promise of a tariff commission as simply one of many forms of procrastination adopted by the interests back of the government.

Mr. Henders' reply covered practically the same ground as that of the manifesto published as the expression of the western members who voted for the budget. He held that the war was not yet past, that the prevalent unrest made it unwise to take any course that would disrupt the government, that the government were sincere in their desire to do right, that the western members had secured much influence in influencing the government to change its decision not to touch the tariff at all this year, that very substantial reductions had been made from the former tariff, that in view of the tariff commission to be appointed the thing for the farmers to do is to continue organization work and to prepare such a case for presentation to the commission as will be unanswerable and hence effective in securing the realization of their ideals. He was confident the one desire of the government was to serve the highest interests of the people. He had seen absolutely no evidence of any influence operating upon the government but that of the desire to carry Canada safely through the struggle. He was entirely conscientious in the stand he had taken. He had no private or personal interest to serve. His conscience would not permit him to do other than he had done.

There followed brief addresses by the members of the board, all but one or two speaking. They were largely of one type, expressing inability to support the position taken by Mr. Henders, and taking the view that a vote in favor of the budget was tantamount to a vote against the fundamental principles of the movement. There was a restraint and a deliberation about these expressions which showed a keen sense of the gravity of the situation and a strong aversion to anything of the nature of prejudiced or offensive personalities. The board felt itself called on to deal with a situation regretted by every member, and a condition which demanded that fidelity to principle and the maintenance of the unity of the movement be the prime considerations.

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

Resignation and Resolution

That the mind of the board might be adequately expressed a committee was appointed to draft a resolution, stating the attitude taken. A few minutes later, Mr. Henders presented his resignation, action upon which was deferred until the committee should report. The resignation was in the following terms:

"This certifies that I, R. C. Henders, do hereby and now tender my resignation as president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, believing that my position has been misunderstood, and my motives entirely misjudged. I therefore feel that my presidency of the association ought to terminate.

Sincerely yours,

R. C. HENDERS.

Dated at Brandon
this 23rd day of July,

At the evening session the committee reported its finding in the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted after the briefest discussion:

"We, the board of directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, while deeply regretting the circumstances which have necessitated the resignation of our president, R. C. Henders, and while we fully appreciate the long years of faithful service he has rendered our organization, yet, after careful consideration we cannot in any degree accept his attitude on the tariff, in the recent budget debate and vote. We therefore repudiate his stand, accept his resignation, and reaffirm our adherence to the principles of the Farmers' Platform."

Milling and Baking Tests

Some time was spent in discussing the following resolutions from the local associations of Macdonald, Westbourne and Longburn, which were presented by Mr. Cameron, of Longburn, as the representative of these locals:

"Whereas, according to milling and baking tests made in the government laboratories in the past, go to show that the western farmer does not get the milling value of his wheat by our present system of grading, and whereas in the 1918 crop the first four grades were practically the same in milling value, while the farmer received \$130 a car less for No. 4, \$70 a car less for No. 3, and \$30 a car less for No. 2. And whereas, on January 19, 1917, No. 6 northern wheat sold on the Minneapolis sample market for 46 cents a bushel more than on the same date in Winnipeg after a duty of 10 cents a bushel was paid, and No. 4 northern tough sold on May 29, 1917, on the Minneapolis sample market for 48 cents a bushel more than in Winnipeg, seems to be proof positive that we do not get the milling value of our wheat in Winnipeg. And whereas, it is quite evident that the spread in prices fixed by the board of grain supervisors is far greater than the milling and baking tests warrant, although not nearly so great as that fixed by the grain exchange in former years;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the local grain growers' associations of Macdonald, Longburn, and Westbourne, in union meeting assembled, do ask that the president and directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association do ask that the Dominion Government Laboratory, in Winnipeg, be used exclusively from the time the 1919 wheat crop begins to move for making milling and baking tests of the different grades of wheat, till such time as the milling value of the different grades are established as a guide for buyers; and that the board of grain supervisors fix the spread in prices between the different grades of wheat according to their milling value, also tough or damp wheat and all rejected wheat;

"Whereas, we believe the reputation of Manitoba wheat is greatly injured in the British market by the government allowing tough wheat to be stored at lake ports;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the

local grain growers' associations of Macdonald, Longburn and Westbourne, in union meeting assembled, believe that the government should not allow tough grain to be stored at lake ports before being dried."

These proposals were informally endorsed and the board will continue to act toward the promotion of the views expressed.

Lessons in Organization

A somewhat detailed review of the summer campaign resulted in the formulation by the board of the following suggestions with a view to greater efficiency. They are issued with a view to their being brought to the attention of district and local workers and as far as possible realized in the future work of the movement:

1. Care on the part of locals in their annual elections to select only such officers and directors as will actively interest themselves in promoting the movement by helping to advertise meetings and in all other available ways.

2. Increased recognition on the part of district and local officers of their primary responsibility for the maintenance and extension of the movement in their immediate neighborhood.

3. Insistence upon the superlative value of the thoroughly organized and complete home to home canvass as a means of getting nearer to the ideal of "One Hundred Per Cent. Strong."

4. The general advisability, especially in regard to meetings in places where the local association is dormant, or where no organization exists, of having some advance agent to prepare the way by personally looking after the advertising.

5. The employment by district boards of the scores of local men and women who are waiting and ready to serve the movement by sending them out with their cars as advance campaign agents.

6. The advantage of securing the co-operation of the United Grain Growers Limited, in notifying their shareholders of local campaign meetings.

7. The use of cartoon posters as was done in the campaign of 1918.

8. Economizing speakers by not sending more than two ordinarily to a meeting.

9. Exchange of teams of speakers from one district to another when practicable.

10. The use of the magic lantern in general propaganda work.

11. Increased use of programs of literary and musical material to help out attendance. One local "taking a program" over to another local to give it a helping hand.

12. The wind-shield badge on every grain grower's car.

Opposed to Tax Exemption of Bonds

In three long and busy sessions there was little time for discussion of public questions but before the close of the evening meeting, the board recorded by resolution its opposition to any future tax-exempt bond issues by the Dominion government. It is recognized that tax-exempt bonds tend to creep back from general circulation into the hands of the wealthy, and thus to assist in maintaining a dominance of wealth which is not in the best interest of Canada. And, if today, there is one thing more certain than another about the grain growers of the West it is that they are fundamentally at war with every form of class dominance and are looking for some more practical realization of government of the people by the people, and for the people.

River Valley Organizes

River Valley school is the community centre for a district lying between Virden and Lenore, and is to be carefully distinguished from Valley River, which lies north of Dauphin. On the evening of Wednesday, July 16, a very interesting meeting was held in this school. The chair was ably occupied by Mrs. Gee, of Virden, the district di-

rector of the provincial Women's Section, and D. G. McKenzie, of Forrest, addressed the meeting. He outlined some of the achievements of the association and emphasized very forcibly the necessity for having our organization one hundred per cent. strong. The tariff question is still far from being settled. It is not so much a question of a fight between conservative and liberal as a fight between the protected interests and the masses. The address was heard with cordial appreciation and more than one are thinking that when such men as McKenzie are found giving their time and ability to such work, there is something eminently worth while about it. Actions are no less impressive and imposing than words.

Mr. Lilwall, of Lenore, then addressed the meeting, giving valuable information regarding sample markets and emphasizing the need for increasing the number of young people in the organization. Miss Hayward followed with a bright instrumental, and Misses Grace and Olive Finley delighted the audience with a duet.

Organization was then proceeded with under the superintendence of Mr. McKenzie, the election of officers issuing as follows: President, Robert Finley; vice-president, T. Gibbons; second vice-president, Mrs. Finley; directors, W. Hayward, Jack Leask, David Clark, Mrs. Gee, Miss Annie McKinnon, Mrs. Russell Spears.

The new association begins its work hopefully and will hold its next meeting shortly at the call of the president.

Field Secretary's Notes

Motoring out to North Springfield school in company with Mr. Hoey on the evening of July 21, we found an attendance of about 35 men and women who had gathered as a result of the work done by that young and energetic grain grower, Alan George. About a dozen young folks from the South Springfield Association were present to give the sister association a good start. After addresses by Messrs. Hoey and Burnell it was decided to reorganize with a new set of officers as follows: President, W. Waugh; vice-president, W. T. Matheson; secretary, Jno. De Visser; directors, J. A. Matheson, J. M. Black, A. C. Giffen, L. H. De Visser, H. Mulder, and Ben Smith. Twenty-four members signed up and it was decided to hold the next meeting at Bird's Hill on a date to be determined by the new board. One very encouraging feature of the meeting was the very keen interest in the ideals of our movement, which was shown by the non-English-speaking farmers present who joined the association.

It is our opinion that this association is destined to be a great institution of education along the lines of citizenship to the various races at present represented in our rural population, and that we have a great responsibility as well as opportunity in the development of the future Canadian.

At the invitation of the Salem branch I attended a meeting there on Monday evening, July 28. Harvest having come on a few days sooner than expected, the attendance was not very large, but if they lacked in numbers, they made up in interest. Two items of business that were indicative of the real spirit of this progressive branch, which by the way has about 80 members enrolled now, were first, the appointment of the committee of three to carry fruit and flowers regularly to a sick neighbor; and second, the suggestion of President Cross that they discuss at their next meeting a scheme by which each member might contribute some seed grain to the farmers in the dried out districts further west. C.H.B.

"The moment you introduce the protective system you create a class whose interests are essentially different from those of the people at large, and who become the ready contributors to corruption funds, sharing with their masters the plunder which they have been enabled to take from the people." — Cartwright.

A Letter from J. W. Scallion

The Statement of the Western Members Who Supported the Budget Dealt With

To the Editor of The Guide:—
SIR: The western members in their statement given to the press, in trying to justify their vote in support of the budget as against the demand for a more radical reduction in the tariff, say they do not take second place to any citizen of the West in their desire and determination to exert every effort to free the West from all the duties that have long borne heavily on the prairie provinces.

So far as language is concerned, that declaration sounds good, but what of their action when it came to a show down for relief from a greater portion of those burdens? They are prolific of excuses for their action and vote. "It is a war year," they say, "and not a suitable time for a thorough revision of the tariff; that the government was elected to carry the war to a successful conclusion, and deal with reconstruction, etc., etc."

Those members might have remembered that a little over two years ago when the war was at its height, and the struggle fiercest, the tariff was increased by a flat increase of seven-and-a-half per cent., with five per cent. on imports from Britain. It would appear that there are no difficulties in the way of revising the tariff upwards during war time, but great difficulties arise in revising it downward even when war is over.

Only Slight Reduction Made

Those members state that substantial reductions have been made in the tariff effecting a saving in taxes to the people of the West of \$15,000,000. That statement is entirely misleading. Did they really intend to deceive the people of the West by making such a statement?

Let us examine the facts. In order to obtain the consent of the protected interests to the slight reductions to be made in the tariff an arrangement was made with the railways that in lieu of their giving to eastern manufacturers on their agricultural implements shipped to the West a rate equal to that given by American roads from Chicago to the West, a reduction would be made in the duty on the steam coal used by the railroads. It is estimated that this reduction in duty amounts to between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000, and is considerably more than the cut in rates the railways gave the manufacturers.

Similarly it is computed that the manufacturers gained considerably more from the cut in rates than they will lose in the reduction of the duty. The only special relief the West will obtain apart from the Dominion as a whole, from the slight reduction in the tariff, is the reduction in duty on agricultural implements, which is estimated to amount to less than \$2,000,000. Yet those members would have us believe that the West is specially relieved by the reduction of the tariff to the amount of \$15,000,000.

They also state that Mr. Crerar was willing to stay in the government if the tariff was not changed at the

recent session of parliament. Mr. Crerar has denied that statement, and his well-known character for sterling honesty and adherence to principle, leaves no doubt as to who will be believed in the matter.

Where the Cleavage Lies

It is claimed that it is necessary to make a careful revision of the tariff so as to make it acceptable to the East and the West, and thus prevent a dangerous cleavage between those two parts of the Dominion. The dangerous cleavage in Canada, today, is not between the East and the West, but between the interests of entrenched privilege, promoted and sheltered by the tariff and the rights and interests of the common people. Those members knew the state of unrest and discontent which prevailed all over Canada.

They knew that the chief cause of discontent is the high cost of living, the effect of the outrageous profiteering on the food, clothing and other necessities of the people. And this fleecing of the public was made possible largely by the protection afforded to profiteers by the tariff. They knew, or ought to have known, that the war being over, one of the most pressing problems in connection with reconstruction was the immediate revision and drastic reduction of the tariff, so as to secure a measure of justice and fair play for the great mass of the people.

The Excuse for Delay

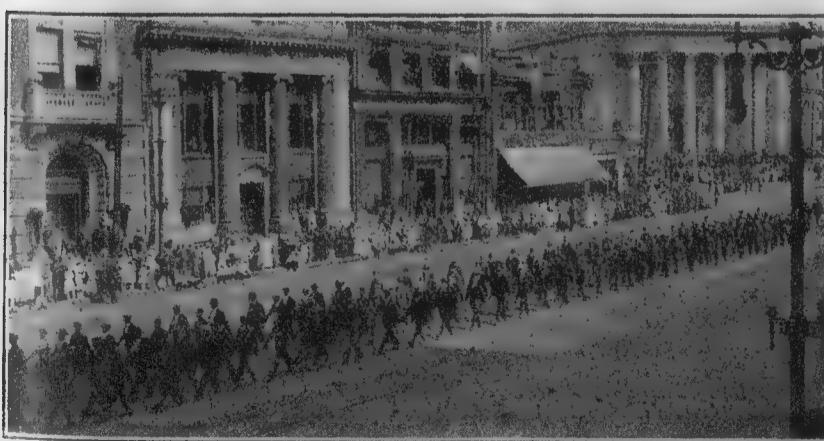
Yet those members were willing to have tariff revision put off for a year. For what reason? That a commission should travel through the country to find out all about the operation and effects of the tariff so that the government would be in possession of the facts when a revision was to be made. Does any intelligent citizen think for a moment that the government is not already in possession of all the information necessary for a thorough revision of the tariff?

The tariff has been discussed from every angle and phase of the question, on the floor of parliament, in the public press, by provincial legislatures, by organizations all over the country; yet we are told the government is in want of information on the question, and we are strongly urged by those members who would appear so zealous for our welfare, to get busy and furnish the required information.

Are the people always to be deceived by such tactics, expediencies resorted to by governments and politicians to cover their delinquencies?

So the old game goes on. We are to have commissions when governments want to evade their duty—buffers between an angry people and a delinquent government. The performance reminds one of the use made of the "tub" in Swift's Tale of a Tub. The tub was thrown overboard to divert and attract the attention of an angry whale to try and keep it from attacking and sinking the ship.

J. W. SCALLION.
 Virden, July 29, 1919.



Returned Soldiers Marching Along Main St., Winnipeg, on Peace Sunday,
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30-32 Teachers on staff. Registrations: 1914-15, 550; 1915-16, 675; 1916-17, 1,120; 1917-18, 1,308; 1918-19, 1,558. 350 positions filled during past year by competent students.

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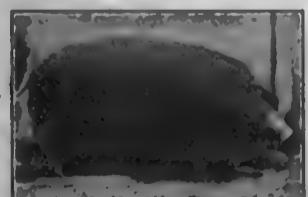
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FALL TERM OPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1919.

Rev. N. D. KEITH, B.D., M.A., President

Write for Calendar.

Wieneke's Big-Type Poland-Chinas



MAC'S PRIDE—Grand Champion Show over all breeds on Western Circuit. Bred and exhibited by F. H. Wieneke & Son. Herd Established 1906.

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Belt and Buckets extra, depending upon height.
Write for descriptive circular and name of nearest dealer.

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Teulon Consolidated School

(Continued from Page 8)

local dealers imported a car of seed oats from another province. A sample of this was sent to the school. It showed a germinating percentage of 26. Of course, the grain was not sold for seed but used for feed, but had it not been for the school this grain would have gone to the farmers for seed. A number of the younger farmers of the district test for themselves all grain sown on their farms.

Agricultural Information

Information along other lines of agriculture is very commonly sought for at the school. Only this week two calls came in. One farmer wished to build a self-feeder for hogs. We were able to supply him with three bulletins, one from Ottawa, one from Washington, and one from our own agricultural college, with drawings and other information about the feeder. A second was from a farmer wishing to build a poultry house. Bulletins containing plans and specifications, and others on poultry raising, were supplied. A large stock of agricultural bulletins is kept on hand in the store room and distributed constantly to those looking for information.

Our agricultural and science courses are having a marked influence on the boys and girls graduating from the school. Instead of going to the university they are going to the agricultural college, and even those remaining on the farm, or in the homes, are anxious to take at least one year's training there before settling down to their life work.

Consolidated Sunday School

The Natural History Club, which was organized in 1908, and which afterwards developed into a Natural History and Debating Club, has done good work in studying the flora and fauna of the district. Illustrated lectures on various agricultural, social and natural history subjects are given by local and outside speakers. The club has had a very beneficial influence on the social and educational life of the community. Here all classes meet and learn the art of living amicably together. As a direct result of the club two years ago a consolidated Sunday school was formed. Four separate schools came together and organized under a body of trustees somewhat similar to the school district organization. The opening exercises, where some 300 men, women and children meet, are held in the community hall. The Sunday school is graded on the same basis as the public school. After the opening exercises each class goes to its own room in the school. Undenominational graded lessons are used in all classes. This, we hope, is the forerunner of a church consolidation, where the community as a whole will get together and direct its united efforts in establishing an efficient church organization in the district, which, in co-operation with the school will help solve the many social, religious and economic difficulties of a rural community.

The School Population

The population of our school is about equally divided between English and non-English pupils. English, Scotch and Irish constitute about one-half, Ruthenians with a few Scandinavians the other half. The large Ruthenian element is partly due to the establishment in the village of a Boys' and Girls' Home. These two separate residences each accommodate about 30 pupils. They were built by a Presbyterian mission to provide suitable boarding places at a minimum cost for the older boys and girls from the surrounding foreign district while attending the village school.

Special emphasis is laid on outdoor work and play. Two sessions a week during the spring and fall months are devoted to organized play, sports and physical drill. Owing to the food problems last year the gardening efforts were directed principally towards the growing of vegetables to be used for the school lunch during the winter. Potatoes, carrots, beets and parsnips were grown and stowed in the basement of the school. The bulk of the peas and beans were canned during holidays in the household sciences room by a committee of high-school girls. The toma-

toes and the rest of the beans and peas were used, when the school re-opened, for class demonstration work in canning and drying.

On three or four acres of breaking the school raised 100 bushels of wheat. In these ways the school tried to do its "bit" in helping out the food problems of the country.

The Courses of Study

Appended is a draft of the courses of study in Agriculture and Home Economics. In all other branches the course followed is laid down by the Department of Education for the province.

Course of Study in Special Subjects

Teulon Consolidated School

Household Science.—1. Foods—Definition of food; Classification of food materials according to source (animal, vegetable, inorganic); general composition (protein, fat, carbohydrate, water and mineral matter); the purpose they serve in the body (tissue-building, supplying heat and energy).

Elements and compounds; elements found in the human body; structure and composition (chemical) of food materials. Chemical change or action—oxidation and other chemical changes in the human body.

Digestion of food materials, nutrition and fuel value of foods; planning of diets; the balanced meal; table setting and serving; invalid diets.

Detailed study of various classes of animal and vegetable foods (meats, fish, eggs, milk, cheese, cereals, legumes, etc.), as to structure, proportions of food principles contained, growth, manufacture, preparation for market, storage or preservation and preparation for use in foods.

Adulterations in food materials. Tests to detect common adulterations.

Food regulations—re production, conservation, etc.

Texts—Nutrition and Diet and Principles of Cooking—Conley.

2. Household Management.—Home planning, ventilation, heating, lighting, disposal of waste. Materials used in the household—(woods, metals, glass, china, etc.); cleaning and care of these. Planning the daily, weekly and season's work. Use of labor-saving devices.

3. Household Art.—Definition of Clothing: Raw materials used—wool, hair, leather, cotton, etc., textiles and fabrics. Source and manufacture of cotton, linen, wool and silk. Characteristics of the different fibres, qualities and uses of material and manufactured from them. Tests for adulteration. Cleaning and laundering of these materials.

Review of stitch—forms, seams, hem, etc. Patching and darning, knitting, application in the making of articles of household use.

Use (and care) of sewing machines.

Use of commercial patterns, application in the making of (midy blouse) simple underwear or one-piece dress.

Design—brief study of color and design in household decoration and in costume designing.

Agriculture

Grade VIII.

General Elementary Agriculture—Hatch and Hazelwood, with special emphasis on the following:

1. Field Husbandry—Weeds, harm done by weeds, loss through weeds. How disseminated and propagated. Identification of the noxious weeds of the district. Collection and identification of weed seeds. General method of eradication.

2. Poultry—Types and breeds of poultry. How to improve and fix desirable strains. Point of excellence in various breeds. Care and feeding of poultry.

Incubation and rearing of chicks; housing of poultry.

Practical work—Raising chickens for fall fair, egg testing, candling and preserving of eggs, marketing of eggs.

Grade IX.

General science with special emphasis on the following:

1. Entomology—Life history of the most common noxious and beneficial insects of the district.

Methods of destroying noxious insects.

Collecting and mounting specimens.
Collecting, mounting and studying insect galls of locality.

2. Ornithology.—Birds and their value to the farmer.

Study of food habits of the beneficial and noxious birds of the locality. Identification of the permanent and migrating birds of the district. Encouraging birds to stay on the farm through feeding in winter and providing houses and suitable nesting places.

The enemies of birds.

3. Animal husbandry.—A study of the dairy cow, the beef cow, draft horse, sheep and swine in so far as the other work of the school will permit.

Practical work.—Collecting and mounting of insects, and insect and fungus galls. The making of insecticides and fungicides. Milk testing, cream testing. Building of bird houses.

Grade X

1. Botany.—With special emphasis on the following:

Plant propagation. A study of the trees, shrubs and flowers of the district; transplanting, pruning and spraying of trees and shrubs.

2. General principles of vegetable gardening, hot beds, transplanting.

3. Study of wheat oats and barley, soil cultivation, seeding methods, treatment of seed, grading and scoring of grain.

4. Botanical study of the weeds of the district, classification and eradication.

5. Brief study of native grasses and forage crops suitable to the locality.

Grade X

Physics and Chemistry.—Correlated as strongly to agriculture as the present high-school course will permit.

Farm Workmen Liability

In connection with the operation of the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Act the announcement has been made by N. Fletcher, secretary of the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Board, that there is a lack of general understanding of the fact that while farmers are exempt from the compulsory insurance provisions of the act in respect to their purely agricultural operations, they are not exempt when they hire workmen to do other than purely agricultural work.

"Farmers who are putting up buildings by day labor," said Mr. Fletcher in a statement made public last Wednesday, "are considered by the board to be for the time being building contractors and as such are liable to pay compensation to injured employees. They are also liable to prosecution if they fail to cover the liability by the filing of a policy of insurance with the compensation board."

To a representative of The Guide Mr. Fletcher explained that under the compulsory insurance system established in Manitoba by the legislation referred to, a farmer employing day labor can make himself secure in regard to compensation for injuries suffered by workmen while in his employment, by a payment of \$21 per \$1,000 of wages paid. He added, that at present about 50 widows are drawing compensation from the board, and in addition, a large number of permanently-injured workmen are beneficiaries of the board. Mr. Fletcher also stated that recently several Winnipeg employers have been prosecuted for failure to comply with the provisions of the act.

He Told Her

In a small village in Ireland the mother of a soldier met the village priest, who remarked that, judging from her face, she must have heard bad news.

"And faith I did," she answered, "me boy Pat has been killed."

"I'm terribly sorry," comforted the priest. "And did you receive the word from the War Office?"

"I did not. Sure he wrote and told me so himself."

"Told you so himself? How can that be?" demanded the astonished priest.

"Well, here's the letter, read it for yourself."

The letter read: "Dear Mother, I am now in the Holy Land."

3450 Insulators Insure "Plus Service"

Ten years of specialization—making spark plugs—striving always to produce better plugs. 3450 individual laboratory experiments, during that period, necessitating an enormous amount of research work, were amply justified in the performance of our number 3450 Insulators used in all

Champion Dependable Spark Plugs

No. 3450 Insulators have "stood up" in tests of Champion Plugs that were by far more brutal in punishment than any spark plug is ever required to stand, even in the emergency stages of ordinary usage.

It is because of the "plus service" quality of 3450 Insulators that Champions have the ability to resist, to such a marked degree, sudden temperature changes, vibration and explosive shock in the heaviest motor or engine. You can readily realize why dependable efficient Champions are regular factory equipment in Ford, Overland, Studebaker, Maxwell and over two hundred other makes of gasoline motors and engines in Canada and the United States.

"Champion" on the insulator means a better spark plug for your motor or engine regardless of its name or use. Every Champion is guaranteed to give "Absolute satisfaction to the user or full repair or replacement will be made."

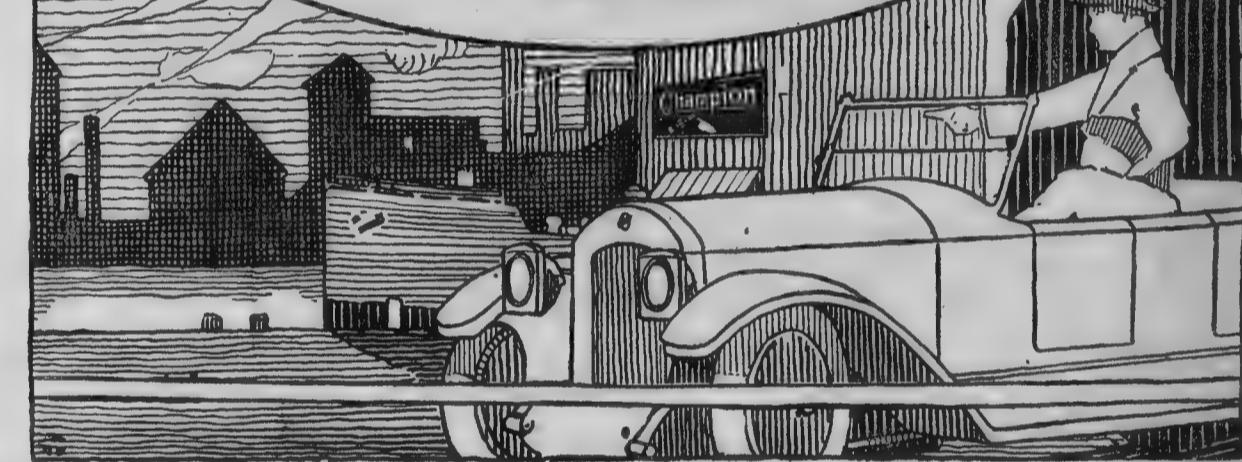
Sold wherever Motor Goods are sold

**Champion Spark Plug Co.,
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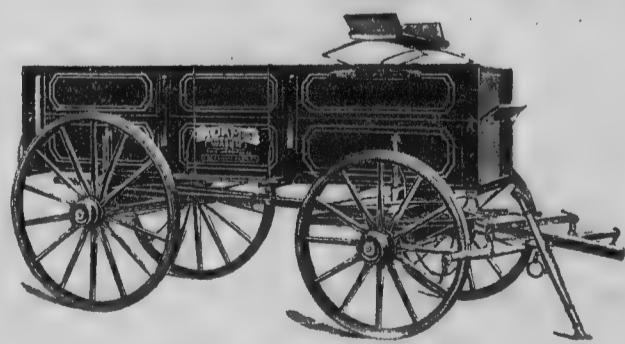
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"Studebaker"
A13, 1/2 in.
A43, 1/8-18.
Price \$1.00

74



GET AN Adams Wagon



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Cockshutt Plow Company Limited
WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON

Sheer Merit—Rugged Quality

Have made the Adams Wagon the most popular in Canada. Every user tells the same tale of complete satisfaction, of full measure, service, of thorough dependability.

An All-year-round Worker

Don't forget you work your wagon most every month in the year—other implements get a rest—not so your wagon. That's why its giant strength, superior materials and workmanship are so necessary.

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The Adams Wagon is made in Canada by experienced workmen who know what a western wagon must stand. They are just as jealous as we are of the Adams' reputations—only the VERY BEST goes into its construction.

Wheels Have Special Strength

White oak spokes and felloes with black birch hubs. Built throughout of clear, seasoned timber, the finest we can buy. All metal work is best open steel. Four coats best paint well brushed in, not dipped.

Get An Adams Wagon

If you want the satisfaction of knowing that you have the best—that no one has anything better than you—that you have made a real, profitable investment.

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paid to the child upon reaching a specified age, say, twenty-one.

The baby is a joy-bringer, and its advent should be celebrated by means of an endowment policy that cannot be alienated, but must be used for the child's exclusive benefit in later years. If the endowment were for twenty years, for example, the proceeds would be available just at the time when they would be required for entering business or for a professional education. The cost of such an endowment is trifling.

The sum spent daily upon some valueless indulgence would easily provide the premiums for a policy that would guarantee your boy or girl "a far better chance in life."

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Assurance Company of Canada
Waterloo, Ontario**

580

Canada's Duty is Canada's Opportunity

Live stock losses in the European war area are variously estimated, but an authority places them as high as 115,000,000. Confronted with this appalling shortage abroad, the Canadian producer must immediately recognize a duty as well as a paramount opportunity. We will be glad to discuss financing problems with reputable farmers.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

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364A

Protect Yourself and Family

In case of Accident or Sickness you should have the protection of a Policy providing a Death Benefit from Accidents, and a weekly income from either Accident or Sickness.

The Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident Insurance Co.

Will do all this for you. Apply to—

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Vancouver

Business and Finance

The latest prices bid and asked on the Winnipeg Stock Exchange for the different issues of Victory Bonds are as follows:

	Bid	Asked
1922	100	100
1923	100	100
1927		102
1933	104	104
1937		105

When you sell your Victory Bonds there is added to the selling price the interest earned since the last interest date. The purchaser of the bond gets this back on the following interest date, the coupon which he then cashes representing the interest which he has paid to the seller and the interest which his money has earned from the date of purchase to the interest date.

The interest your money earns is yours. See that you get it. If you must sell bonds, deal with responsible brokers.

Beware of Swindlers!

S Hon. H. A. Robson, former public utilities commissioner for Manitoba, pointed out in his article,

To Check Share-selling Frauds, in the issue of The Guide, for July 16, there is now under way on this continent a great and growing activity by schemers of the Get-Rich-Quick-Wallingford class with plausible schemes for the swindling of the unwary whom they can induce to part with real money, or government bonds, which are as good as gold, in return for shares in some proposition which they represent as being absolutely certain to yield fabulously large profits to those who are so extraordinarily foreseeing and fortunate as to become shareholders.

Warnings against these smooth, unscrupulous individuals cannot too often be made public. It is always well to be on one's guard against strangers with shares to sell, who are volatile in their talk about the enormous profits that are sure to accrue, and whose plausibility is equalled only by their eagerness that their would-be victims shall take the hook without delay.

Well-authenticated rumors are increasing that squads of these swindlers, after having made great clean-ups of easy money among the farmers in several of the states, are now coming across the international line to operate in this country.

The Tariff Burden

During one year the present government of Canada collected \$147,631,454 from the Canadian people. The United States customs department, in the same time, collected \$221,659,066 from the whole mass of citizens of the United States.

About 8,000,000 Canadian people paid the total sum of \$147,631,454 in customs taxes; over 100,000,000 United States people paid the total sum of \$221,659,066 in customs taxes. The burden of customs taxation on the Canadian people as on the United States would have been about the same, if the total amount collected by the Canadian customs department had been \$17,680,000 but instead of \$17,680,000, the Canadian people had to pay \$147,631,454 in customs taxes added to the prices of food, fuel, clothing, footwear, and other necessities of life.

The Figures Per Family

In the United States, where \$221,659,066 is collected in one year by the customs department, the amount paid per head of population is approximately \$2.11. The amount paid per head in Canada is approximately \$18.45; the Canadian customs department took \$147,631,454 from a population of about 8,000,000 people—men, women, and children.

As the Canadian government levied this \$18.45 on each member of the family—by compelling the merchants to include it in their prices—the Canadian family man, with wife and three children, paid \$92.25 customs taxes in one year; while the American family man with a family of the same size, paid only \$10.55, total customs taxes.

And for every dollar thus paid in tariff taxation, more than three dollars were paid in tribute to the protected interests by the Canadian people.

Paper Money in Russia

Money, it has been said, is the root of all evil. Therefore, in curing the ills from which Russia suffers, Lenin proposes to abolish money.

His method has the merit of novelty. He plans to make money so plentiful

that it will be worthless. The printing presses are busy turning out paper rubles as fast as men and machines can print them.

Other governments have made their money valueless, but not deliberately. Of comparatively recent time you could buy a \$10 bill of one of the Mexican government for one cent, and a \$100 note for a nickel. In the closing days of the Civil War in the United States \$5,000 in Confederate money was paid for a pair of boots, and, at that, the seller of the boots got the worst of it.

The Plan of Lenin

When Lenin has flooded Russia with money so that its debasement makes it ridiculous he plans to introduce the communistic ideal of valuation, the production of the worker being the standard, the basis on which all goods are to be measured.

Land, mills, shops, everything, being held in common, he intends each worker shall be entitled to credit or reward according to his product. For a day's work a laborer in the field, in the factory, in the office shall have the equivalent in credit to obtain what he desires from the communistic store.

For example: If a day's work is established as being the equivalent of ten points the worker may get from any government store articles aggregating in value ten points. If he takes articles of a value of five points there will remain to his credit five points. All prices are to be regulated by the government.

Same Pay for Everybody

No one will be paid more for a day's work than another person unless his production is greater. A foreman or superintendent is to be rated the same as the laborer and receive the same reward. All persons are to be equal.

Only those who are slothful or who fall behind the established amount of a day's work are to receive less than the common rate of pay or credit.

Such is the Bolshevik theory. The actual realities of Bolshevism, by all accounts are something very different.

Profits and Public Ownership

Speaking before the American Economic Association recently, Irving Fisher, president of the association and head of the department of economics at Yale University, said:

"There are, I believe, two master systems for the distribution of wealth—the inheritance system and the profit system. I believe it is very bad policy for the living to allow the dead so large and unregulated an influence over us. Even in the eyes of the law there is no natural right, as is ordinarily falsely assumed, to will property. The disposal of property by will is simply a custom, handed down to us from ancient Rome.

"When fortunes are made with prodigious speed, it is usually wholly or chiefly through profits. Profits are the chance parts of distribution. Profits are, next to wages, the most important element of our national income. Under the present profit system, the chance of profits and the risk of losses as well as the management are entirely in the hands of one of three classes interested in the success of the enterprise. The other two classes, the workers and the public, do not ordinarily profit much, if at all."

Public Functions, Private Control

We entrust the great public function of conducting our public press to irresponsible private capitalists, who are largely controlled by their advertisers, even more irresponsible.

"While government enterprise has glaring defects, the present system of private profits is also defective. It is even very costly to the public in that the enterpriser requires the chances of large profits to compensate for the large risk he assumes. Two unfortunate consequences follow: One is that in this great game of chance the lottery winners make multi-millionaires out of millionaires, which is inconsistent with democratic ideals and democratic progress. The other is that it creates hostility on the part of the other two classes.

"The government, representing the public, is, with all its faults, in a better position than private capitalists to

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BY co-operating in buying from us you save the middleman's profit—and secure a higher grade of lumber—also

Save from
\$150 to \$250



on every carload
you buy.



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REMEMBER:—We furnish House and Barn Plans Free of Charge. No obligation on your part. We consider it a pleasure to serve you.



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Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan
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EXMOOR RANCH HEREFORDS are noted for size, quality and general excellence. Bulls at head of herd: "Beau Robert," 18846; "Don Perfection," 25882. Enquiries Invited.

PYM BROTHERS, MIRROR, ALBERTA

underwrite great industrial undertakings, both because its resources are greater, and because the chances of gains and losses in different directions would tend more fully to offset each other.

An Error Corrected

It has been reported in the public press throughout Canada that the U.F.A. political convention at Calgary, on July 24 and 25, decided to boycott Canadian-made goods. The fact is that a resolution advocating the purchase of foreign-made goods in order that the duty to go into the public treasury was brought before the convention and discussed, but was referred back to the resolutions' committee and did not again come before this convention for action.

The Profits On Lumber

By Harry W. Ketcheson

AFEW years ago a great many independent dealers were retailing lumber. As time passed most of these dealers have been bought out at good prices by wealthy lumber companies. As new territory has been opened up by railway, these same lumber firms lose no opportunity to start new yards at practically every trading centre. Thus we see that the retail lumber trade has gradually worked into the hands of a few companies, each operating a chain of yards.

By means of a little co-operation these same companies have been able to get together and fix a uniform price for their various yards. Thus we find that the retail lumber prices for the West are fixed and printed at Winnipeg. Each yard manager is supplied with a printed copy which he is instructed to follow. If he does otherwise he is immediately reported to headquarters. It can be readily seen there is no competition among the retail yards of the West.

These lumber companies are largely owned by wealthy capitalists of American and Canadian cities. As their shareholders do not live on the prairies they have little or no interest in the various communities in which they have yards. They are after the dividends, and dividends they have certainly been getting.

Lumber Profits

We hear a good deal about excessive prices of supplies. I have followed this lumber business pretty closely for a few years, and I think there are no retailers more worthy of the title of "profiteer" than these line lumber companies of Western Canada. If people only realized the extent to which they are being bled they would be up in arms.

There are some 1,200 retail lumber yards in the West, controlled by the combine. An average yard handles around 20 cars of lumber in a year, which means about 500,000 feet. Lumber has been retailed and is being retailed at an excess profit of from \$5.00 to \$15 per thousand. Take an average of (say) \$8.00 on 500,000 feet and it runs up to an annual excess toll per yard of \$4,000. 1,200 yards at \$4,000 makes an annual excess profit of \$4,800,000 to be extracted from the pockets of the western producer. If these profits remained in the districts where it is obtained it would not be quite so serious, but practically all of this money goes out of the provinces in the form of dividends.

Co-operation the Remedy

This net-work of profiteering can be speedily driven from our midst if the farmers only assert themselves. Co-operative lumber or trading yards can be established without any great difficulty at nearly every centre. There will be no trouble in buying supplies of lumber from the best mills at the coast when it is carried in stock for retail. No large amount of capital is required to finance such an enterprise, and the whole community is then able to obtain building material at reasonable prices. The general prosperity of the district would be infinitely increased. It is about time that the producer exercised some control over the prices which he must pay for the supplies necessary in the successful operation of his farm. I know of no way of obtaining this control except by the establishment of co-operative societies. A live society will do far more in regulating prices than all our fair-price boards and courts of commerce.

Davidson, Sask.

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on improved farm property

Lowest Current Rates

Apply through our representative in your district or direct to our nearest office.

National Trust Company .

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Capital Fully \$1,500,000 Reserve \$1,500,000

323 Main Street, WINNIPEG

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Fires Break Out

and thieves break in. Don't risk the first, or invite the second, by keeping money in the house.

Put it in The Merchants Bank, where it will be safe from loss—always available—and earn interest at highest current rates.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal, ONTARIO

Established 1864.

With its 27 Branches in Manitoba, 41 Branches in Saskatchewan, 69 Branches in Alberta, 8 Branches in British Columbia, 119 Branches in Ontario, 37 Branches in Quebec, 1 Branch in New Brunswick and 2 Branches in Nova Scotia serves Rural Canada most effectively.

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Naturally you think of
The NORTHWESTERN



HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG **LIFE** CANADA'S FIRST SCIENTIFIC LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

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TO THOSE WHO HAVE A SURPLUS OF FEED ON HAND—We have to sell some 100 head of HEREFORD AND SHORT-HORN COWS AND HEIFERS, all bred to registered bulls. Also a number of SPRINGERS, BREEDING EWES, and a good line of well-broken WORK HORSES.

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Since our inception we have competed with the world on a basis of quality and price. Our growth and development bespeaks our success.

At the beginning our output totalled 80 tons annually. Our present output is 10,000 tons annually.

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The Brantford Cordage Co. is an All-Canadian Binder Twine Industry, unprotected by any tariff, absolutely independent of any Trust or Combine.

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BRANDS

Gilt Edge	650 ft.
Gold Leaf	600 ft.
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We submit them to a special preserving treatment to make them insect proof.

THE BRANTFORD CORDAGE CO. LIMITED

Factory and Head Office:
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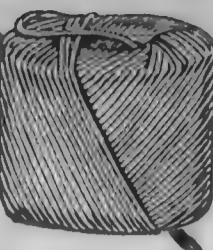
PLYMOUTH BINDER TWINE



We solicit enquiries from Farmers' Clubs for prices in car-lot quantities.

THIS trade-mark on the tag is your assurance that you have received the genuine Plymouth Twine—the kind that's always good.

W. G. McMAHON
WINNIPEG, MAN.



Suggestions for Stooking

Size and Shape of Stook to Offset Unfavorable Weather Conditions—By Seager Wheeler

OWING to the unusual conditions prevailing throughout the prairie provinces this season, it may not be out of place to devote some space to the question of handling the crops.

Unless properly cared for some grain may be wasted or spoiled. A large portion of the crops is light, thin and short, and it will require some care in handling and saving it. Sheaves will be very short, and in some cases uneven and shagged, and it will be somewhat of a problem to properly stook the crops to prevent spoiling or to set up a clean, shapely stook that will turn a rain.

The danger lies in the stocks, or in some cases they may be termed heaps, being spoiled by heavy rain, more par-

table, resting on the finger that holds the sickle in place. This contrivance prevents the short grain lying on the sickle, and helps to carry the grain over on to the canvasses. When short grain lies along in the sickle it prevents the knife from cutting the grain and will simply drag over the crops and results in waste. This contrivance is simple and easily made.

By taking a board about two inches wide, and planing it down to a quarter round, and laying it the full length of the sickle, the thin edge coming to the edge of the fingers that hold the sickle in place, and the thick edge butting close up to the top edge of the platform or table. This edge can be tacked with shingle nails to the top edge of the table thus:



ticularly, thunder storms, as the harvest will be very early, and it is altogether possible that we may have heavy rain, and if the stook is not set up good and tight it is liable to spoil before it is threshed. In a normal season when the grain is harvested the time for thunder storms is past, and what rains fall are cold rains. It is important to have small rather than large stocks, as they will dry out more easily. Should the sheaves be stout and loose and made up into large stocks and get wet, they cannot dry easily, and the grain may be spoiled and the grade lowered, according to the damage done. In a normal season, when the straw is of good length and clean, the stocks take in less rain, and air can circulate more freely through the stock and dry quickly.

Therefore, as the prospect for a normal yield is slim in many districts, it is very important to save the grain in the best condition possible.

Danger From Rains

As the season for harvesting is so early, the danger lies in warm rains, particularly in thunder storms, when soft grain that is not fully hardened in the stook, discolors and heats and spoils the sample, especially when placed in large stocks, and if wet by heavy rains, cannot be expected to dry out quickly to prevent damage to the grain. By no means should a large stook be set up with the idea of preventing any damage by rains. On the contrary small stocks should be made in any case, whether the crop is thin and short or of normal length.

Whenever possible the grain should be threshed quickly when it is fully hardened in the stook and put under cover. While conditions are dry at the present time, it does not follow that it will remain so. There is always a possibility of heavy rains before the crop is fully threshed.

While it may be somewhat late to offer suggestions for harvesting the grain, the following suggestions may be timely in some instances.

Grain binders are not constructed to cut short grain, and it may be a problem to do so in many instances. Much of the crop will be cut by mower. Where this is done it will be found profitable to attach a buncher to the cutting bar of the mower. In cutting the grain pack in the finger of the buncher until it is full. When it is tripped and left in bunches or windrows and can be picked up in the condition when threshed. When cut by the mower without the attachment there may be considerable waste in raking up the crop, as the short grain will pass through the teeth of the rake, and the heaps will contain more or less clods and dirt. Some of the implement companies carry these buncher attachment for the mower.

When short and thin crops are to be cut with the binder the following contrivances may be used: A piece of board made quarter-round and laid on the sickle in front of the platform or

strips of rubber belting or linoleum may be tacked to the reel to catch the short grain, and may be found necessary.

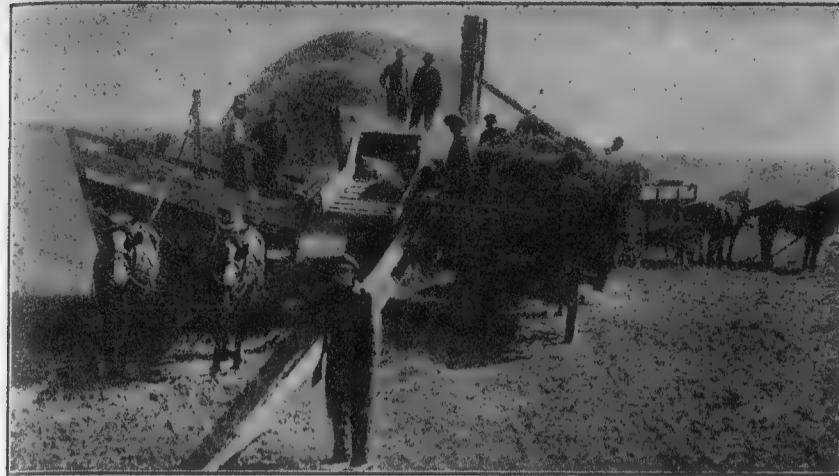
Where the sheaves are loose and shagged they may be picked up with both hands instead of by the band and carefully placed in stook. Any loose grain may be lightly scattered over the top of the stook but should not lie too thick. The loose grain will settle down and not blow away and may help to preserve the stook.

The most important point is to not make a large stook of short loose sheaves, as they will settle down into a heap. It is advisable to make a round stook rather than the long "A" shaped. Not more than eight or nine sheaves should go into a stook. This will apply also to grain of good length and clean sheaves. There is no advantage in making a big stook, rather otherwise. When the grain is soft and set up into large stook they exclude the air and the grain is liable to discolor, and in some cases to heat. There should be free passage of air through the inside of the stook. There is more danger of spoiling the grain this season owing to the early harvest, and should a heavy rain fall before the grain is fully hardened it is liable to spoil the grade.

Setting up the Stook

In setting up a stook the first two sheaves should be set as upright as possible, setting the butt of the sheaves well into the stubble. The next two at opposite corner should be set a little lower down than the first two; the rest of the sheaves, eight to nine in number, slightly lower than the other, but in no case should the outside sheaves be set too sloping, as they will then settle too flat. A stook built in this way will settle in a cone shape or pointed, rather than a flat top, the first two sheaves running to a point. The sheaves settle closely and make a tight, compact stook, and will turn quite a heavy rain, and in case of very heavy rain will dry quickly. When more than this number is placed in a stook it is liable to settle with too flat a top, and where a large number of sheaves are placed in stook it is necessary to cap the stook. It is not necessary and can hardly be done to cap the pointed conical stook. Cap sheaves are liable to blow and must be picked up again to prevent discoloration of the grain if they get wet, and sometimes they will sprout and spoil the grade. Should a heavy rain fall and enter the stook the sheaves do not dry easily and are liable to discolor the grain.

In cases where long stocks are to be made, which is sometimes necessary when green oats are to be dried quickly, it is advisable to set the stook north to south, rather than east to west. When set east to west and the north side of the stook gets wet they take longer to dry out owing to the north side not getting advantage of the sun. When set up north and south the east side of the stook gets all the morning sun and dry out more quickly.



Threshing on the Farm of J. P. Strong & Son, near Claresholm, Alta.

Field Crops

Ontario's New Seed Scheme

A COMPREHENSIVE plan for the improvement of grain crops in Ontario through the use of better seed, is now under consideration in that province. The work is under the direction of Justus Miller, seed specialist for the Ontario Department of Agriculture, who has been successful in putting over a scheme by which certified seed potatoes grown in northern Ontario, are available for planting in the southern portions of the province.

The emphatic way in which the farmers, both in the old and the pioneering districts, have responded to the potato scheme, has suggested that they would welcome a plan for the improvement of grain and hay crops.

Pure Seed in Large Lots

To begin with, the seed grown will be the best that can possibly be secured. The foundation stock will be all produced at the agricultural college and the experimental farms. It will be of pure strains secured by scientific plant breeding and selection. The original selection work will all be conducted by specialists so that purity and uniformity of type will be secured. The stock seed will be produced in such quantities that it will be possible to send it out in large enough lots to seed a considerable acreage. This will ensure that in a year or two sufficient quantities of the progeny will be available locally to produce an effect on the quality of the grain grown in a district.

The stock seed will only be available to farmers who have taken an interest in the production of good field crops. There are a large number of such farmers in Ontario and they are fairly well distributed throughout the province. For a number of years standing field crop competitions have been conducted, and by this and other means a big list of good farmers is already available. As the plan develops it is hoped that the list will grow. To these farmers will be given the work of multiplying the seed. As mentioned above the amount of seed given out to each of these farmers will be enough to seed a large field. Past experience has shown that with only small lots to start with the process of multiplying is so slow that the effect on the quality of the grain grown in the locality is not as marked as was hoped. The idea is to put the growing and distribution of seed of pure strains on a commercial basis as rapidly as possible and it is for this reason that an endeavor will be made to get away from the distribution of small lots.

Seed Grain Inspected and Certified

The progeny of the stock seed will be inspected twice during the season, once while it is growing in the field and again after being threshed. As the stock seed secured will be of pure strains all that will be necessary will be to keep it free from other strains and varieties and from weeds. If the field passes inspection, certificates will be issued and the product may be sold as certified seed. At the same time the seed will be graded. Two grades will be recognized, probably No. 1 and Extra or Fancy. As large lots of stock seed will be sent out the cost of inspection will be minimized. It is almost as easy

to inspect a 50-acre field as a small seed plot.

Seed grain that comes up to the requirements will be placed in sealed bags on each of which a certified tag will be placed. The purchaser of such seed will, therefore, be sure that it is of pure lines, that it has passed inspection and that in quality it is of the grade stated on the tag. The idea is to have certified seed produced in such quantities that it will be available in large lots, car loads if necessary. Farmers purchasing such seed will, in turn, be able to secure inspection and to have the progeny of the seed they have secured certified as long as it is pure and comes up to the standard for quality, and freedom from weed seeds and diseases.

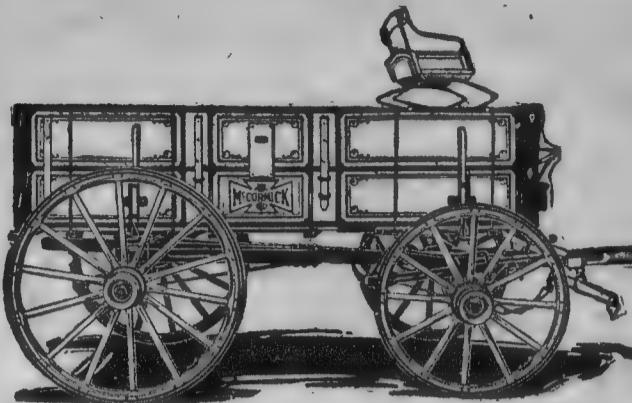
An endeavor will be made to get the farmers of each district to go in for community production, and to confine themselves to the growing of only one variety of each crop. There will be grades for all classes, such as oats, wheat, barley, clover, Timothy, potatoes, etc. Containers such as bags and barrels will be standardized. An endeavor will be made to have the farmers form themselves into marketing associations of which there are already a number in the province. Should the plan prove so successful that more certified seed than is required in the province is produced, outside markets will be investigated. A start will be made in each district with improved seed of the crop in which improvement is most urgently needed, and the varieties grown will be those which lend themselves best to the conditions of soil and climate in the district.

Suggestions for Binder

We all know that the binder is the most wasteful machine, the most expensive to buy and to run, and the shortest-lived, that the farmer operates. It litters the field with more than enough wheat to reseed his field. Some blows away, because it is too short to tie. Again the packers shell it out on the ground. It does not pay to waste twine on this kind of grain because it will have to be raked over afterward. Last year I saw my neighbor haul two big loads of raking, nearly all heads, and top off his stack.

There are on the market several styles of grain-saving attachments, but they are on the wrong side of the binder to catch the initial waste, which begins when the reels fail to sweep the short stems into the sickle guards. To obviate this, I double a strip of tar-paper and tack it onto the slats, holding it firmly in place by strips of lath. By allowing the tar-paper to extend four inches it will catch every straw and save your reels from breaking.

The next waste begins when the grain leaves the horizontal canvas; it drops down between the rollers. Now here is the next step, remove the bottom roller of the under elevating canvas; on a Deering binder, there is only one rivet to cut out with a hack-saw. Use only one canvas, the one which carries the grain from the sickles. Next shorten up your drive-chain so that it only runs on the wheels that operate the knives, reels and bottom canvas. Disconnect the butter board and any other unnecessary working parts. Your



Ask to See This Wagon

THE McCormick is a real wagon. It is worth seeing and better worth having—a wagon you will be proud to drive down the road—one that you will think more and more of the longer you use it and as you come to appreciate the quality of the service it gives you.

Not only is all the material in it of the very best, but the different parts are so proportioned that, without an ounce of unnecessary weight, the wagon is far stronger than the average. Light draft is assured by a skein and skein box construction that prevents undue wear at the collar and that keeps sand and dirt out of the bearings.

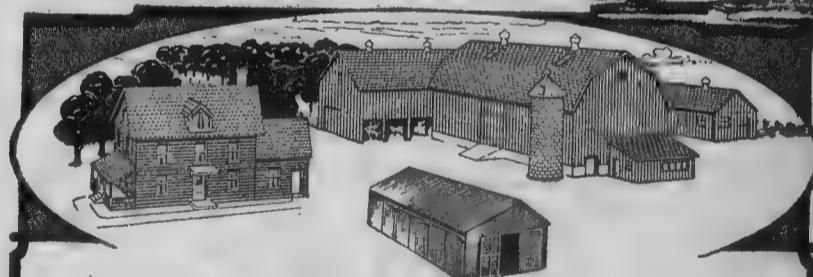
Note the number of steel plates used to protect the wood of the wagon. Those plates insure long service. When wood parts rub together they weaken or break, and it is difficult and expensive to replace them. The McCormick steel plates are inexpensive and easy to replace when worn. The wood, the body and strength of this wagon, need never be injured. With proper care in this respect a McCormick wagon will last and do good work for many years.

Ask to see the McCormick wagon. Look it over carefully before you buy. Compare it in every way with every other wagon. Write us for folders telling you all the special McCormick wagon features. This is a wagon you'll like.

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A "Metallic" roof area of 3000 square feet will yield an average of 18,750 gals. of water per annum

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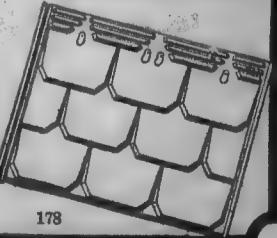
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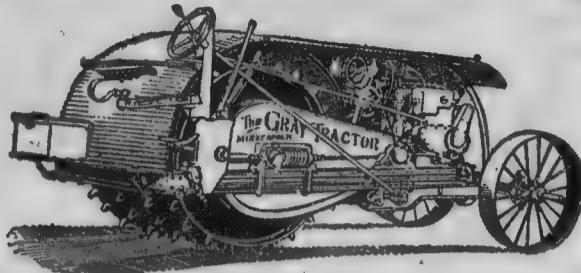
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LIMITED

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

Gray Tractor with the Wide Drive Drum

horses then will have about half of the ordinary load to pull. Flax, wheat or tumbling mustard, will shoot out onto the ground behind the binder in nice clean rows eight feet apart.

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You might ask, "Where does the grain come out, and in what shape?" It strings out behind the binder, long and short together, in clean rows, not a wasted straw any other place; a ten-foot horserake will pile up two rows at once, and when fresh it will come up cleanly. The two outside binder horses walk astraddle of the row, and except on the corner will not step on the grain any more than is usual when tying sheaves. The above method is simple and costs nothing, but saves many ways and many bushels. Try it where you have a short crop and you'll be convinced as to its practicability.—*Grain Grower.*

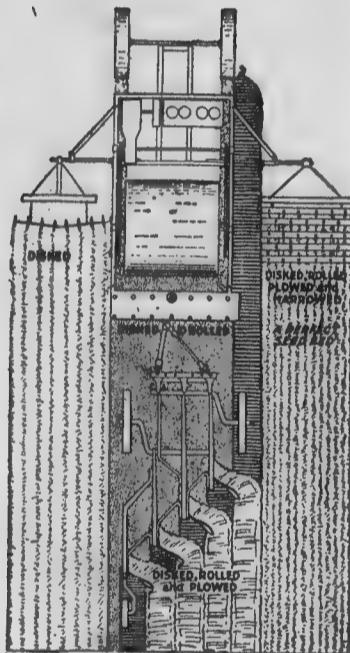
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Star of Hope—Sired by Emma's Prince, by Missie's Prince. Grand Champion at Saskatoon. Owned by J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man.

Saskatoon Prize List

(Continued from last week.)

Stallion and three mares, any age.—1, Pioneer Flashwood. Pioneer Iulu, Black Bess, Kisbey Belle, Geo. Rupp; 2, Monsieur, Hazel, Grandora Lad, Flossie, R. Thomas; 3, Neron de Melin, Bobine Hotchnotch, Bluebell, Molly Kerr, J. A. Strange; 4, Marquis, Fairy Footprint, Arlette de St. Bavon, Fairy Lois, Mance Farming Go.

Best stallion, any age.—Perfection, Van-sone and Rogers; reserve, Dexter, Vanstone and Rogers.

Best mare, any age.—Kisbey Belle, G. Rupp; reserve, Flossy, R. Thomas.

Best stallion, any age, Canadian bred.—Pioneer Flashwood, G. Rupp.

Best mare, any age, Canadian bred.—Kisbey Belle, G. Rupp; Black Bess, G. Rupp.

SHIRES

Stallion, four years and over.—Logger David Larter, Davison.

Cattle

The Shorthorns

J. G. Barron, of Carberry, Man., and J. A. Watt, of Elora, Ont., again tried issues here before a fresh judge.

A. Robbins, of Laura, had a very creditable entry in the aged bull class, while the University of Saskatchewan won the senior bull calf class and were second in junior calves.

Their senior calf, The Marshall, is an especially typy youngster, with all the depth and smoothness one likes to see in the high-class Shorthorn. Their junior calf is also a very promising entry, which bids fair to stand in well for show-ring honors as he grows older.

A feature of the Shorthorn judging at Saskatoon was the giving of the grand male championship to Barron's senior yearling calf, Star of Hope, over the aged bull belonging to the same owner, and Watt's Gainford Sultan, the winner of the two-year-old class.

It certainly takes confidence in a judge's discrimination to put the younger animal up, but there is no question whatever but that this calf should have gone to championship honors at the previous shows.

He is, at the present time, one of the best specimens of the breed to be found on the continent today, and good as the senior champion undoubtedly is, the fact remains that this mellow, masculine, mossy-coated youngster was put in his proper place here. We wonder what value would have been put on the calf at Perth sale this spring.

The rest of the money was pretty evenly divided with the majority of the herd

prizes going to the Carberry herd. It requires little skilled judgment on the part of the critic to understand and determine the special excellence of this exhibit of Shorthorns, particularly when the fact is taken into account that all the animals in the herd are bred and raised by the exhibitor. The awards were as follows:

Bull, three years or over.—1, Lancaster Lord, J. G. Barron, Carberry; 2, Nonpareil Leader 2nd, A. Robbins, Laura.

Bull, two years.—Gainford Sutton, J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont.

Bull, senior yearling.—Star of Hope, Barron.

Bull, junior yearling.—1, Gainford Monarch, Watt; 2, Pleasant Sheneby, Barron; 3, Irwindale Drummond, Watt.

Bull, senior calf.—1, The Marshall, University of Saskatchewan; 2, Lavender Chief, Barron; 3, Gainford Start, Watt; 4, Gainford Orangeman, Watt; 5, Red Nugget, Barron; 6, Thortham King, Barron.

Bull, junior calf.—1, Selection, Barron; 2, Marshall Butterfly, University of Saskatchewan; 3, Red Knight, Barron.

Bull, senior champion.—Lancaster Lord, Barron; reserve, Gainford Sultan, Watt.

Bull, junior champion.—Star of Hope, Barron; reserve, The Marshall, University of Saskatchewan.

Bull, grand champion.—Star of Hope, Barron.

Cow, three years and over, calf at side, either sucking or registered under one year, cow only to be judged.—1, Duchess of Gloster, Watt; 2, Fairview Baroness Queen, Barron; 3, Thelma 3rd, Watt; 4, Princess Patricia, Barron.

Heifer, two years.—1, Gainford Belle, Watt; 2, Oakland Baroness, Barron; 3, Cicely's Gem, Barron.

Cow, in milk.—1, Countess Selma 4th, J. A. Watt; 2, Fane's Bloom, J. A. Watt.

Heifer, two years.—1, Gainford Belle, Watt; 2, Oakland Baroness, Barron; 3, Cicely's Gem, Barron.

Heifer, senior yearling.—Lavender 47, Barron.

Heifer, junior yearling.—1, Diamond Beauty, Watt; 2, Gainford Elite, J. A. Watt; 3, Fairview Jubilee 5th, Barron; 4, Fairview Princess, Barron.

Heifer, senior calf.—1, Fane's Bloom 2nd, Watt; 2, Rosa Hope 20th, Barron; 3, Lady Stamford, Watt; 4, Nonpareil Lady 2nd, Barron.

Heifer, calf.—1, Gainford Selma, Watt; 2, Lady Margaret, Watt.

Senior champion female.—Gainford Belle, Watt; reserve, Duchess of Gloster, Watt.



Lavender 47th, Sired by Emma's Prince, by Missie's Prince. Grand Champion at Saskatoon. Owned by J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man.

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32x3½	14.50	16.20	34x4½	27.00	37.00
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32x4	20.50	23.50	36x4½	31.00	41.00
33x4	24.50	29.85	37x4½	32.00	42.00
34x4	25.40	30.85	35x5	44.50	
35x4	27.75	30.30	37x5	37.00	47.00

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View looking into hopper showing grain trap near stacker fan; also auger running from beneath trap for returning the saved grain to separator.

Grain Saving Stacker

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In Clydesdales, we have for sale, Four Good Stallions, from two to four years old, by such well-known sires as "Lord Ardwell," "Topnotch," and others. Write us your wants.

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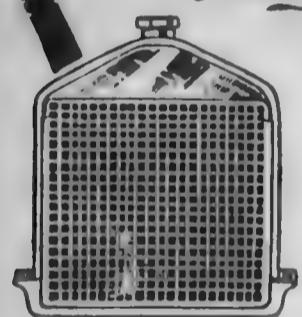
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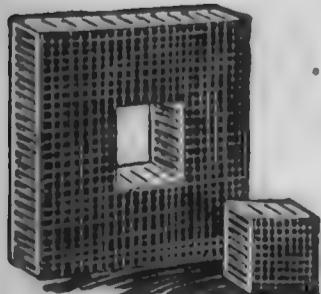
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Grain Growers' Guide

Junior champion.—Lavender 47, Barron; reserve, Diamond Beauty, Watt. Grand champion female.—Lavender 47, Barron.

Junior herd bull and three females, under two years.—1, Star of Hope, Lavender 47, Jubilee Queen 5th, Fairview Princess, Barron; 2, Gainford Monarch, Diamond Beauty, Gainford Elite, Fame's Bloom 2nd, Watt.

Graded herd, bull, cow, heifer (two or under three); heifer yearling under two; heifer under one.—1, Lancaster Lord, Fairview Baroness Queen, Oakland Baroness, Lavender 47, Rosa Hope 20, Barron; 2, Gainford Sultan, Duchess of Gloster, Gainford Belle, Diamond Beauty, Fame's Bloom 2nd, Watt.

Three, the get of one bull, owned by exhibitor.—1, Sire: Emma's Prince, Star of Hope, Lavender 47, Jubilee Queen, Barron; 2, Sire: Gainford Marquis, Duchess of Gloster, Gainford Belle, Gainford Sultan, Watt; 3, Sire: Gainford Marquis, Gainford Monarch, Gainford Elite, Gainford Star, Watt; 4, Sire: Emma's Prince, Fairview Princess, Selection, Rosa Hope 20, Barron.

Two, the progeny of one cow, owned by exhibitor.—1, Cow: Rosa Hope Pride, Star of Hope, Rosa Hope, Barron; 2, Cow: Lavender Gift, Lavender 47, Lavender Chief, Barron; 3, Cow: Countess Selma, Gainford Selma, Gainford Monarch, Watt.

The Herefords

Bulls

Bull, three years or over.—1, Fairfax, A. B. Cook, Townsend, Mont.; 2, Beau Donald, Curtice Cattle Co.; 3, Nathan Fairfax, G. E. Fuller, Irvin.

Bull, two years.—1, Cavalier, L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont.; 2, Montana Fairfax 20th, A. B. Cook; 3, Beau Donald 204, Curtice Cattle Co.

Bull, senior yearling.—1, Willow Springfield, T. F. Cadzow, Edmonton; 2, Panama 76, A. B. Cook; 3, Beau Donald, Curtice Cattle Co.; 4, Fairfax Perfection, L. O. Clifford; 5, Britisher Fairfax, G. E. Fuller.

Bull, junior yearling.—1, Royal Perfection, A. B. Cook; 2, Willow Spring Gay, F. Collicut, Calgary; 3, British Star, G. E. Fuller; 4, Willow Spring Ramsay, F. Collicut.

Bull, senior calf.—1, Panama 81st, A. B. Cook; 2, Panama 100, A. B. Cook, 3, Gay Lad 3rd, F. Collicut; 4, Gay Lad 2nd, F. Collicut; 5, Beau Donald, Curtice Cattle Co.

Bull, junior calf.—1, Beau Donald, Curtice Cattle Co.; 2, F. Collicut; 3, Lord Fairfax, L. O. Clifford, Oshawa.

Bull, senior champion.—Cavalier, L. O. Clifford, Oshawa.

Bull, junior champion.—Panama 81st, A. B. Cook; reserve, Willow Springfield, F. F. Cadzow.

Bull, grand champion, Panama 81st.

Females

Cow, three years and over, her calf by side, either sucking or registered, under one year; cow only to be judged.—1, Dolly Fairfax, L. O. Clifford, Oshawa; 2, Miss Joy, A. B. Cook; 3, Belle Donald 233, Curtice Cattle Co.; 4, Iona, A. L. Pierce, Saskatoon; 5, Ella, A. L. Pierce, Saskatoon.

Heifer, two years.—1, Perfection Lass 5th, L. O. Clifford; 2, Belle Donald 229, Curtice Cattle Co.; 3, Lady Joy, A. B. Cook; 4, Genevieve Perfect, L. O. Clifford; 5, Blossom Dale, George E. Fuller.

Heifer, senior yearling.—1, Lady Joy 2nd, A. B. Cook; 2, Belle Donald 254, Curtice Cattle Co.; 3, Beauty Columbus, G. E. Fuller; 4, Rosette Fairfax 3rd, L. O. Clifford.

Heifer, junior yearling.—1, Lady Armour Fairfax, L. O. Clifford; 2, Frank Collicut; 3, Mae Perfection, A. B. Cook; 4, Belle Perfection 73, A. B. Cook; 5, Willow Spring Sarah, Frank Collicut.

Heifer, senior calf.—1, Frank Collicut; 2, Belle Donald 257, Curtice Cattle Co.; 3, Perfection Lass 10, G. E. Fuller; 4, Panama Joy, A. B. Cook; 5, G. E. Fuller.

Heifer, junior calf.—1, Jewel Fairfax, L. O. Clifford; 2, Panama Joy 2nd, A. B. Cook; 3, Frank Collicut; 4, May Queen Fairfax 2nd, L. O. Clifford; 5, Belle Donald 264, Curtice Cattle Co.

Senior champion female.—Perfection Lass 5th, L. O. Clifford; reserve, Dolly Fairfax, L. O. Clifford.

Junior champion female.—Lady Armour Fairfax, L. O. Clifford; reserve, Miss Gay Lad 2nd, F. Collicut.

Grand champion.—Perfection Lass 5th, L. O. Clifford.

Junior herd, bull and three females, all under two years.—1, Panama 81, Lady Joy 2nd, Panama Joy, Panama Joy 2nd, A. B. Cook; 2, Gay Lad 15, Gay Lad 2nd, Gay Lad 3rd, Miss Gay Lad, Frank Collicut; 3, Sire: Beau Donald 192, Beau Donald 234, Beau Donald 233, Beau Donald 239, Curtice Cattle Co.

Three, the get of one bull, owned by exhibitor.—1, Sire: Cuba's Panama, Panama 100, Panama Joy, A. B. Cook; 2, Sire: Gay Lad 15, Gay Lad 2nd, Gay Lad 3rd, Miss Gay Lad, Frank Collicut; 3, Sire: Beau Donald 192, Beau Donald 234, Beau Donald 233, Beau Donald 239, Curtice Cattle Co.

Two, the progeny of one cow, owned by exhibitor.—1, Perfection Lass, Perfection Lass 10th, Perfection Lass 5th, L. O. Clifford; 2, Joy, Miss Joy, Lady Joy 2nd, A. B. Cook; 3, Belle Perfection 20, Beau Donald 215, Beau Donald 239, Curtice Cattle Co.

Breeder's herd.—1, Panama 81, Lady Joy 2nd, Panama Joy, Panama Joy 2nd, Mae Perfection, A. B. Cook; 2, Beau Donald 234, Belle Donald 254, Belle Perfection 73, Belle Donald 257, Belle Donald 260, Curtice Cattle Co.

Bull, three years or over.—1, Colony Major Posch Tensen, G. Bevington, Winterburn; 2, Sir Beatrice Korndyke, P. Pallesen, Calgary.

Bull, two years.—1, North View Sir Peterrie, G. Bevington; 2, Colony Koba McKinley, Colony Farm, Essondale.

Bull, senior yearling.—1, Major Jacob Tensen, G. Bevington; 2, L. E. S. Atgje Mechthildt, P. Pallesen.

Bull, junior yearling.—1, Sir Francy Netherland, Abbekerk, Clark and Sims, Argyll Station; 2, North View Sir Posch, G.

Cattle Co., 3, Gay Lad 3rd, Willow Spring Murdoch, Miss Gay Lad, Miss Gay 1st, 2nd, Willow Spring Sarah, Frank Collicut; 4, Fairfax Perfection, Rosette Fairfax, Lady Armour Fairfax, Perfection Lass 10th, May Queen Fairfax 2nd, L. O. Clifford.

Bull, three years or over, Plowman, 1, R. Kershaw, Muskogee, Okla.

Bull, two years.—1, Ben Hur 2nd, L. O. Clifford.

Bull, two years.—1, Ben Hur 2nd, L. O. Clifford.

Bull, senior yearling.—1, Muskogee 1st, E. C. Woods; 2, Sir John of Beaver Brook, A. T. Pierce, Saskatoon.

Bull, junior yearling.—1, Ensign of Glencairn 2nd, J. D. McGregor, Brandon; 2, Black Inverne, L. R. Kershaw.

Bull, senior calf.—1, Black Mere 4th, J. D. McGregor; 2, Muskogee Ben Hur, L. R. Kershaw; 3, Broaches Blackburn 7th, G. N. Buffum, Bechard; 4, Jennie Poker, E. C. Woods; 5, G. N. Buffum, Bechard.

Bull, junior calf.—1, Ensign of Glencairn 3rd, J. D. McGregor, Brandon; 2, Argent Boy, E. C. Woods; 3, Kempster L. R. Kershaw; 4, Herman Boy, E. R. Kershaw; 5, Proud Born, E. C. Woods.

Bull, senior champion.—Plowman, L. R. Kershaw.

Junior champion bull.—Blackmere, J. D. McGregor; reserve, Ensign of Glencairn, J. D. McGregor.

Bull, grand champion.—Plowman, L. R. Kershaw; reserve, Black Mere, J. D. McGregor.

Cow, three years and over; calf by side, sucking or registered, under one year, cow only to be judged.—1, Twin Born Pride 5th, L. R. Kershaw; 2, Middlesbrook Pride 9th, E. C. Woods; 3, Ida II, of Fairview, G. N. Buffum, Bechard; 4, Lucy Ellen B. G. N. Buffum, Bechard; 5, Pride of Laskino Farm, A. T. Pierce; 6, Pride of Laskino Farm, A. T. Pierce.

Heifer, junior yearling.—1, Broads Queenette 3rd, G. Buffum, Bechard; 2, Pride of Muskogee 3rd, Kershaw; 3, Glencairn Beauty, J. D. McGregor; 4, Muskogee Duchessa 3rd, E. C. Woods.

Heifer, senior calf.—1, Pure Pride 3rd, J. D. McGregor; 2, Muskogee B' Bird, K. Kershaw; 3, Missie of Glencairn 5th, J. D. McGregor; 4, Muskogee Nightingale 3rd, E. C. Woods; 5, University Rosebud 4th, University of Saskatchewan; 6, Ida IV, of Fairview, G. N. Buffum.

Junior calf.—1, Pride of Muskogee 4th, L. R. Kershaw; 2, Perdita of Glencairn, J. D. McGregor; 3, Glencarnock Rubicon 3rd, J. D. McGregor; 4, Eastview Daisy, E. C. Woods; 5, Muskogee Heather Rose 2nd, Kershaw.

Junior champion female.—Alvina 3rd, W. H. Morton.

Graded herd, bull two years or over, cow three years or over, heifer two years and under three, heifer yearling and under, two heifers under one year.—1, Burnside Lucky Sensier, Snowflake, Greenhill Orange Blossom, Greenhill Lucky Snowdrop, Greenhill Peach Blossom, W. Braid.

Three, the get of one bull, owned by exhibitor.—1, Greenhill Peach Blossom, Greenhill Polyania, Greenhill Primrose, W. Braid; 2, Lily, Alvina 3rd, Prince of Fairlight 2nd, W. H. Morton.

Two, the progeny of one cow, owned by exhibitor.—Greenhill Orange Blossom, Greenhill Peach Blossom, W. Braid.

Best four animals, the get of one sire, bred and owned by exhibitor.—1, Greenhill Lucky Lass, Greenhill Peach Blossom, Greenhill Polyania, Greenhill Primrose, W. Braid, Oak River; 2, Prince of Fairlight, Prince of Fairlight 3rd, Alvina 3rd, Lily, W. H. Morton.

Best two animals, the progeny of one cow, bred and owned by exhibitor.—Greenhill Orange Blossom, Greenhill Peach Blossom, W. Braid.

Two, the progeny of one cow, owned by exhibitor.—1, Dan, Twinburn Pride, Pride of Muskogee 3rd, Pride of Muskogee 4th, L. R. Kershaw; 2, Heather Rosemene, Muskogee Heather Girl, Muskogee Heather Rose, E. C. Woods, Warman; 3, May of Rosemene, Muskogee May 6, Muskogee May 7, L. R. Kershaw.

Best Aberdeen-Angus animal in breeding. Major Classes, special silver medal, donated by Aberdeen-Angus.—Plowman, L. R. Kershaw.

THE HOLSTEINS

G. H. Hutton, of Calgary, who placed the ribbons in the black and white classes at Calgary, again made the decisions here, and while he altered a few of his former placings, the awards in general were pretty much the same. The special feature of the Holstein show was the first appearance here of Clark and Sims, junior yearling bull, Sir Francy Netherland Abbekerk, an animal of undeniable excellence, and probably one of the best specimens of the breed ever brought to western Canada. He was shown in remarkably fine condition, and easily won the male junior and grand championship. Clark and Sims had also forward a fine lot of young stock, although, as a matter of fact, the Bevington herd especially showing particular excellence this year.

The Colony Farm, Essondale, B.C., are well into the money in the various classes, and the superiority of their exhibit entitles them to all they get.

Bull, three years or over.—1, Colony Major Posch Tensen, G. Bevington, Winterburn; 2, Sir Beatrice Korndyke, P. Pallesen, Calgary.

Bull, two years.—1, North View Sir Peterrie, G. Bevington; 2, Colony Koba McKinley, Colony Farm, Essondale.

Bull, senior yearling.—1, Major Jacob Tensen, G. Bevington; 2, L. E. S. Atgje Mechthildt, P. Pallesen.

Bull, junior yearling.—1, Sir Francy Netherland, Abbekerk, Clark and Sims, Argyll Station; 2, North View Sir Posch, G.

Bevington; 3, Major Korndyke Fay, P. Pallesen; 4, University of Saskatchewan.

Bull, any age, shown by amateur exhibitor.—1, Sir Mutual Pontiac de Kol, B. Sommerfeld and Son, Saskatoon; 2, Caradog, T. A. Williams, Nutana.

Bull, senior calf.—1, Major Schmiling Tensen, G. Bevington; 2, Colony de Koi, Segis Newman, Colony Farm; 3, Major Inka Posch Tensen, G. Bevington; 4, Eke Vale Korndyke, Clark and Sims.

Bull, junior calf.—1, Duke Tensen, G. Bevington; 2, Colonel Dekol Korndyke, P. Pallesen; 3, Colony Canary Newman, Colony Farm; 4, Pontiac Korndyke Mechthilda, E. Sommerfeld and Son.

Bull, senior champion.—Colony Major Posch Tensen, G. Bevington.

Bull, junior champion.—Sir Francy Netherland Abbekerk, Clark and Sims.

Bull, grand champion.—Sir Francy Netherland Abbekerk, Clark and Sims.

Cow, three years and over.—1, Morag Neeman de Kol, Colony Farm; 2, Empress of Sea View, G. Bevington; 3, Island Bella Rooker, Clark and Sims; 4, Spinks Daisy, P. Pallesen.

Heifer, two years.—1, Colony Korndyke, Newman, Colony Farm; 2, Lady Ruby Nig, Clark and Sims; 3, Jacoba Tensen 2nd, G. Bevington; 4, Francy Boanerges Korndyke, P. Pallesen.

Heifer, senior yearling.—1, Retta Vale Posch, G. Bevington; 2, Colony Farforit Segis, Colony Farm; 3, Aconeth Korndyke, P. Pallesen; 4, Francy Rhoda Korndyke, P. Pallesen.

Heifer, junior yearling.—1, Colony Grebega McKinley, Colony Farm; 2, Jean Mercaba Pieterjie, G. Bevington; 3, Baroness Segis Korndyke, Clark and Sims; 4, University of Saskatchewan.

Heifer, senior calf.—1, Catherine Posch Tensen, G. Bevington; 2, Ianthe McKinley, Colony Farm; 3, Hilda Vale Pontiac, Clark and Sims; 4, Countess Ruby Korndyke, P. Pallesen.

Heifer, junior calf.—1, Boanerges Korndyke, P. Pallesen; 2, Colony Mercena Newman, Colony Farm; 3, Bonny Daisy Tensen, G. Bevington; 4, Emily Tortilla Pontiac, Clark and Sims.

Senior champion female.—Morag Neeman De Kol, Colony Farm.

Junior champion female under two years.—Catherine Posch Tensen, G. Bevington.

Grand champion female.—Morag Neeman Dekol, Colony Farm.

Graded herd, bull cow, heifer, yearling, heifer, under one.—1, Colony Major Posch Tensen, Empress of Sea View Jacobs Tensen, 2nd, Retta Vale Posch, Catherine Posch Tensen, G. Bevington; 2, Colony Koba McKinley, Morag Neeman Dekol, Colony Korndyke Neeman Colony Grebega McKinley, Colony Mercena Newman, Colony Farm; 3, Sir Beatrice Korndyke, Boanerges Korndyke Aconeth Korndyke, Francy Boanerges Korndyke, Spinks Daisy, P. Pallesen.

Junior herd, bull and three females.—1, Major Schmiling Tensen Retta Vale Posch, Catherine Posch Tensen, Bonnie Daisy Tensen, G. Bevington; 2, Colony Koba McKinley, Colony Dekol Segis Newman, Colony Iantha McKinley, Colony Mercena Newman, Colony Farm; 3, Sir Francy Netherland Abbekerk, Baroness Segis Korndyke, Hilda Vale Pontiac, Emily Tortilla Pontiac, Clark and Sims.

Three, the get of one bull, owned by exhibitor.—1, Morag Neeman Dekol, Colony Dekol Segis Newman, Colony Mercena Newman, Colony Farm; 2, Major Schmiling Tensen, Duke Tensen A, Catherine Posch Tensen, G. Bevington; 3, Major Jacob Tensen, Jacoba Tensen 2nd, Retta Vale Posch, G. Bevington.

Two, the progeny of one cow, owned by exhibitor.—1, North View Sir Pieterjie, Northview Sir Posch, G. Bevington; 2, Francy Boanerges Korndyke, Boanerges Korndyke, P. Pallesen.

AYRSHIRE

Bull, three years or over.—1, Burnside Lucky Senseur, W. Braid, Oak River.

Bull, senior yearling.—1, Prince of Fairlight 2nd, W. H. Mortson, Fairlight.

Bull, junior yearling.—1, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon; 2, Lakeview Rufus, W. Braid; 3, Prince of Fairlight 3rd, W. H. Mortson.

Bull calf, calved after July 1, 1918.—1, Greenhill Casper, W. Braid; 2, Greenhill Good Gift, W. Braid.

Senior champion bull.—Burnside Lucky Senseur, W. Braid, Oak River.

Junior champion bull, University of Saskatchewan.

Cow, three years and over.—1, Snowflake, 2, Spicy Lass, 3, May Millhall 5th, W. Braid, Oak River.

Heifer, two years.—1, Greenhill Orange Blossom, W. Braid; 2, Beauty, W. Braid; 3, Fairy of Rector, W. H. Mortson; 4, Greenhill Wild Rose, W. Braid.

Heifer, senior yearling.—1, Greenhill Lucky Snowdrop, W. Braid; 2, Lily, W. H. Mortson; 3, Greenhill Buttercup, W. Braid.

Heifer, junior yearling.—1, Alvina 3rd, W. H. Mortson; 2, Greenhill Lucky Lass, W. Braid; 3, Greenhill Cherry Blossom, W. Braid; 4, Greenhill Curley, W. Braid.

Heifer calf, calved after July 1, 1918.—1, Greenhill Peach Blossom, 2, Greenhill Polyanne, 3, Greenhill Primrose, 4, Greenhill Flower Girl, W. Braid.

Senior champion female.—Snowflake, W. Braid.

RED POLLS

Another specially fine exhibition was made in the Farmers' Cow classes, the Jean Du Luth Farms' herd, of Duluth, Minn., capturing the bulk of the prize money, although W. J. McComb, of Beresford, Man., and Wm. Darnborough, Laura, Sask., came in for a few second and third placings. The Jean Du Luth herd is shown in the best of bloom, the animals being especially superior, and afford a great deal of most favorable comments. The Beresford herd is also brought out in very fair condition but they lack some of the individual excellence of the Duluth animals.

Farmers, Get Busy!

Owing to the advance in wheat of about 20c per bushel since we have had an open market, it is rumored that certain interests have been working for a fixed price on the same level as last year. A meeting of various interests, including millers, who are supposed to be in favor of a fixed price, is now in session at Ottawa.

Without a fixed price, we believe all grains will sell much higher, and would not be surprised to see wheat at \$2.75 per bushel. Are you content, therefore, to have a price of \$2.25 put on your wheat?

WIRE YOUR REPRESENTATIVE at once and make him look after your interests.

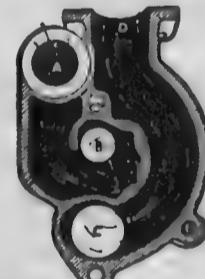
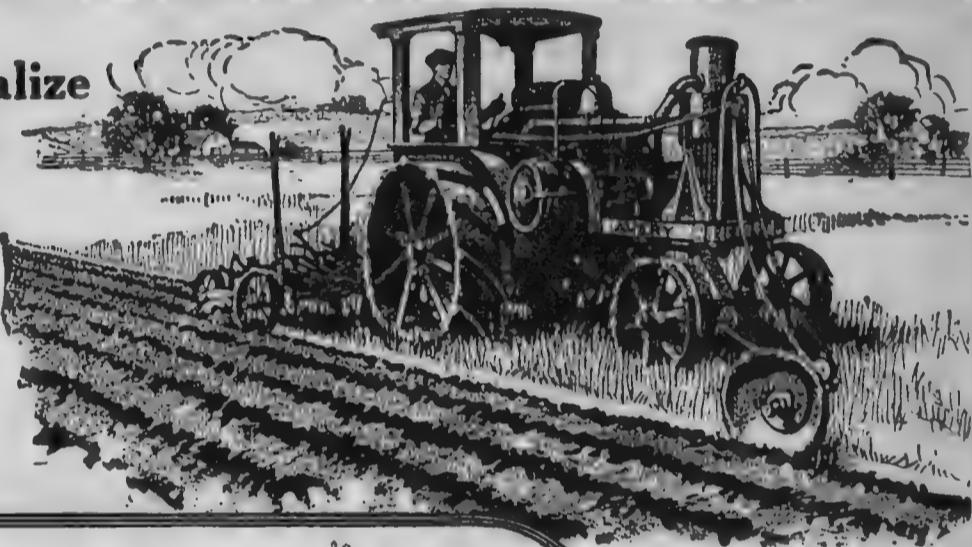
CONSUMERS—At \$2.75 per bushel, millers can afford to sell flour at or very nearly the same price as last year—and still make a profit. Wire Your Representatives.

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Commission Merchants -- 526 to 530 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

H. H. Winearls, 1899 to 1917

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Avery renewable inner cylinder wall lets you make your motor new again—saves expense of buying complete new cylinders.

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THIS 12-25 H. P. is one of the most popular of the six sizes of Avery Tractors. Thousands have been sold and they are being successfully used in every state in the Union.

It is a real "three-plow" one-man outfit and is selling at a popular price—so low that *any* farmer can afford to own one.

Pulls three plows, and four under favorable conditions.

With it you can do all your spring and fall plowing on time. You can prepare your seed bed and get crops started early. You can supply your own belt power for threshing, silo filling, feed grinding, wood sawing, and the many other similar jobs about the farm. You can use this tractor profitably *every* month of the year.

Standardized Design— the World's Farm Power

The Avery is the correct type of tractor or farmers would not be using them in every state in the Union and 63 Foreign Countries. This 12-25 Avery

is no doubt your size—the popular size that we have been advertising and selling for years—built with the design that has made Avery Tractors the World's Farm Power.

It has *all* the Avery features, such as the famous "Draft-Horse" Motor and "Direct-Drive" Transmission; the Duplex Gasifier which turns kerosene or distillate into gas and burns it all; the two-bearing, practically unbreakable crankshaft with adjustable boxes; the Renewable Inner Cylinder Wall; Valves-in-Head and many other features.

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Brandon Fair Beats All Records

BRANDON Summer Fair has made quite a few notable records during the past ten or fifteen years, but the summer fair of 1919 completely broke all records.

Never in any previous year of the provincial exhibition's history has it



Sir Francy Netherland Abbekerk
Yearling Holstein bull. Grand Champion of the breed Saskatoon and Brandon Summer Fairs.
Owned by Clark & Sims, Argyle, Man.

drawn such crowds of people from all parts of the West, and from much farther afield than western Canada. All seemed fully intent on enjoying themselves and although the heat on one or two of the days was simply wilting the inconvenience suffered seemed to be trifling, and on every hand one heard nothing else but the fact that Manitoba was going to have a good crop; that peace was now an assured fact, and that the holiday mood was in the air. Even when on the second last day news commenced to travel round that the crops were suffering, and the ominous word rust was spoken of here and there, with just the slightest misgiving that the unwelcome news might just have a little more truth to it than one wished for, still the same joyous, optimistic note banished the fear for the future, and the fair went gaily on to a close. And it was a well-managed fair from start to finish.

Manager Smale has every commendation coming to him and the same commendation must be tendered to his capable and courteous office staff.

As we have mentioned in reports of Brandon fairs of other years, Manager Smale is blessed with a capable board of hard-working directors and the smooth way everything passed off in the livestock departments, testified to the fact that these directors were on to their job.

A Real Livestock Show

And while it was a splendid holiday fair from every angle, and while everyone found something of interest to him or her, still over and above all it was a real livestock show.

Some of the breeds might not be quite up to the standards set by other years, but others again surpassed anything ever previously seen at any show in western Canada. But of this, more anon. There were, as at other western fairs this summer, the special exhibits which merit more attention and space than can be given in this report, but the display made by the Manitoba Agricultural College must be given first place. Everything in connection with the farm and its operation, had a place here; practical illustrations in field husbandry; how to arrange and manage a half-section farm; crop rotations, weed eradication, grains and grasses, down to the killing of the gopher, all had a place in the college exhibit. The many favorable expressions of opinion heard regarding this exhibit should be incentive enough, and without doubt, will be incentive enough to carry on this splendidly educative and most highly-useful work to greater proportions and correspondingly good results. There was a fine poultry show, a good health exhibit; the machinery exhibit,

Splendid Weather Brings Out Enormous Crowds-- Splendid Livestock Show--Percherons and Angus Futurities Special Feature

The judging, on the whole, was particularly well done. There were a few criticisms heard here and there, but the judging of such classes as were at Brandon would hardly be worth while without a "kick" here and there.

CLYDESDALES

Regretfully as we have to record the fact, the show of the Clydesdale was not up to what has been seen at Brandon in other years, although, at that, it was a good show, and included a large number of animals of more than ordinary merit.

A. L. Dollar, of High River, Alta., the well-known breeder and importer, placed the ribbons, and his decisions were unanimously approved of, even by those who were not lucky enough to "get into the money."

Mr. Dollar worked fast and made remarkably few, if any, mistakes.

The exhibitors were R. H. Taber, Condie, Sask.; Thos. Halpenny, Regina, Sask.; J. E. Martin, Condie, Sask.; McKirdy Bros., Napinka, Man.; John H. Garbutt, Rapid City, Man.; Thos. Wallace, Kinnell, Sask.; Wm. Blair, Ochre River; Jas. Vann, Franklin; Howard Leslie, Moorepark; Crawford and McPhail, Chater; Jas. I. Moffat, Carroll, Man.; R. H. Bryce, St. Charles, Man.; Geo. A. Stutt, Brookside, Sask.; John Crawford, Chater; D. E. Ferguson, Souris; J. C. Hamilton, Ochre River; W. A. Pittfield, Brandon; the Experimental Farm, Brandon; W. and H. E. Jackson, Alexander; R. J. Lewis, J. L. Dougan, Condie, Sask.; Geo. Porterfield, Brandon; D. E. Ferguson, Souris; Wm. Payne, Carnegie, Man.; W. Grant, Regina; Peter Cantlon, Cartwright; Gorrell Bros., Pilot Mound; H. Richards, Brandon; P. Dawley, Carroll; A. Muirhead,

however, fell off a little from other years; good racing; splendid music; and lots of fun rounded out a full week at Brandon Summer Fair.

The Livestock

As already mentioned, some of the



Three Champion Berkshire Sows
Shown at Brandon Summer Fair. Owned by the Wright Farms, Drinkwater, Sask.

exhibits of livestock at Brandon were superb.

The Hereford and Angus shows were in a class by themselves; the Holsteins were more than merely good; the lineup of young Percheron stock of particular merit has never been surpassed at any previous western fair.

Aged Stallions

In the aged stallion class there were seven very fair entries and quite a few of them are now showing signs of wear.

Rubio, belonging to Moffat, was an easy first. This horse has been shown several times at Brandon by the Holland Syndicate, and although always well up in the money, never succeeded in reaching the premier position. He is a horse of more than ordinary merit, clean as a three-year-old, and moves with a snap, lacking in only a horse of half his years. He was good enough to go to senior and grand championship against the stiffer of real competition. The second horse, Baron Wallace of Hillcrest, owned by Thos. Wallace, is also a good one, and deserved second place. He also has scale, the best of fine, flat bone, depth of rib, and moves with all the dash and vim of his sire, The Bruce.

Third went to Crawford and McPhail, on Bellisle, but he lacked his usual show movement. Fourth to Vann, on Sir Chatham, a fair horse up to a good size.

Three-year-olds

Three-year-olds brought out another good son of The Bruce, Taber's Prince of Hillcrest, which went to the top. This colt possesses a good back, with size and substance, and shows lots of quality and character.

Next to him stood Doune Lodge Energy, owned by Bryce, of St. Charles, and got by that well-known sire, Baron of Arcola.

Third went to Martin, on The Scout, a very useful type, but not as good a mover as might be. Ferguson had a good entry, Sir Hugo's Heir, in fourth place.

Two-year-olds and Yearlings

Two-year-olds were a small class but Judge Dollar made no mistake in placing at the top Halpenny's Gleniffer Blend, a substantial and uncommonly well-put-together colt and a right, snappy mover.

Taber's Hillcrest Commander in second place had hardly as good a top.

Stutt had Mahomet's Best third, and while not so big, he moves correctly, keeps his hocks well together, and has a right good fore foot. The Futurity Class was judged with the yearlings, only Taber had an entry which could only compete in the open. In the Futurity, Halpenny was again first on Hillside Baron, an attractive-looking colt, with good feet and legs. The second horse in this class belonging to Pittfield, Brandon, was also a good one. In the open class, the futurity colt was again placed first. Taber came in second with Hillcrest Stamp, a colt of great promise, showing style and character. Martin came third, while the Pittfield colt mentioned above had to be content with fourth place.

Mares

A small class of four entries. The first mare, Bryce's Deanston Ina, a former winner at Brandon fairs, possesses remarkable merit. She has the right kind of bone, stands on beautiful timber, and taken all in all, is a very handsome mare. Stutt was second with Shalloch Queen, a beautifully-topped female, with lots of Clydesdale character, but hardly so good in the ankle as the mare above her.

The same exhibitor had Rosa Lea in third place, while Cantlon's Lark, in fourth place, looked just a trifle tucked up.

Brood mares brought out quite a few real old timers. Martin's Fanny Mitchell stood at the top of the line. She shows a lot of breed character, has wonderfully good feet and ankles, a great pair of hind legs and a stylish head and neck.

Second place went to the Experimental Farm's Colony Belle, a nice clean female, and she filled her place correctly. Porterfield, on Flashend Princess, had a cliffty, stylish entry, just a trifle small. Blair, on Roxy Montrave, needed all the class his mare could muster, while Garbutt's Jennie Cairnhill did not move well in front.

Three-year-olds

The Experimental Farm won easily on Colony Peggy, a daughter of the great Cawdor Cup winner, Peggy Pride. Colony Peggy is a fine quality mare and gives promise of much betterment. She is a



Left: Private, Champion Percheron Stallion Saskatoon and Brandon Summer Fairs. Owned by John A. Grant, Black Diamond, Alta.
Centre: Perfection, Champion Belgian Stallion at Saskatoon and Brandon Summer Fairs. Owned by Vanstone & Rogers, North Battleford and Calgary, Alta.
Right: Rubio, First Prize Aged Clydesdale Stallion and Champion of the Breed at Brandon Summer Fair. Owned by J. T. Moffat, Carroll, Man.

nice straight mover, well balanced, and of a particularly useful type.

Jackson was second with Melba of Avondale, another quality filly; and Bryce third, with a substantial entry, Clydebank Fairy.

Two-year-olds

A very good class, McKirdy Bros. first, with Bonnie Brae Belle, their last year's futurity winner. She has rare feet and ankles, is well coupled, with a capital class of bone, and stylish head and neck.

Dougan was second, with Miss Hopetoun a stylish, dressy female, straight close and handsome, just back in the knees a little, but very "heft."

Martin had a nicely-topped, good filly third, in Lady Everest, while McKirdy Bros. were in fourth place, with Royal Lady Lee, a young mare with very fair promise to her.

Futurity Fillies

Futurity fillies came next, and they were also shown in the ordinary yearling class.

Halpenny, Regina, was first on Rosalie Perfection, a filly with great groundwork, and remarkable style. Martin was second and fifth on Kate Mitchell and Montalay Belle. Kate Mitchell did not travel as well as we have seen her, but she is quite a superior class of filly. Third to Bryce, on Deanston Maggie, possessing good size and sound serviceable feet and legs. Crawford, or Chater, had a pleasant useful entry fourth in Crown Princess. In the open class for the same fillies Taber came to the top with Hillcrest Lady Favorite, a stylish, compact, beautifully-boned female, which showed herself in great form. The others, above mentioned in the futurity class, had therefore to back down a step. The remainder of the class, which was a fairly large one, was not noted for anything special. There were a few good entries, and others just middling.

Neither did the foal class produce anything of particular note, with the exception of perhaps the first three. Martin was first on a splendid youngster. Bryce had a nice promising entry second, while Jackson was third, with a very fair foal.

Champions

The senior champion mare was Colony Peggy, with Bonnie Brae Belle, reserve. In the Canadian breeds, Deanston Ina got the coveted ribbon, with Hillcrest Lady Favorite, reserve. The grand championship went to Colony Peggy, with Deanston Ina reserve. The Canadian-bred champion stallion was Baron Wallace, with Hillcrest Baron reserve.

Heavy Draft and Agricultural Classes

The entries in these classes were, with possibly one or two exceptions, not nearly so good as last year. Richards, of Brandon, had one or two good entries, and Hall, of Neepawa, made a tip-top showing, especially in his six-horse team, every one of which was a real good entry. Grant, of Regina, had a good team of geldings but even they lacked the snap and ginger we have seen them exhibit on former occasions. Of course the teams of Burns and Co., of Calgary, and those of Thorburn and Riddle, De Winton, were absent this year, and the lack of such high-class stuff was bound to affect the quality of entry at any show. The team from the Experimental Farm, comprising Colony Peggy and her mate, made even a finer showing in harness than on the halter.

Heavy draft classes, filly or gelding of 1917.—1, Richards; 2, Muirhead; 3, Porterfield; 4 and 5, Bryce. Filly or gelding of 1918.—1, Hall; 2, Porterfield. Foal of 1919.—1, Marshall; Brood mare with foal. —1, Gorrell Bros.; 2, Marshall. Best single heavy draft mare or gelding.—1 and 3, Grant; 2, Hall; 4, Richards; 5, Gorrell.

Agricultural classes, filly or gelding of 1916.—1, Chambers; 2 and 3, Dawley.

Filly or gelding of 1917.—1, Bryce; 2 and 3, Muirhead; 4, McKeilve.

Filly or gelding of 1918.—Gorrell Bros.

Foal of 1919.—1, R. H. Brown; 2, Experimental Farm; 3, Hall; 4, Burton.

Brood mare with foal by side.—1, Hall;

2, Experimental Farm; 3, R. H. Brown; 4,

J. H. Tett; 5, Elmar Grant.

Best single agricultural mare or gelding, any age.—1, T. Chambers; 2, Hall; 3, Bryce; 4, Dawley.

Specials

Best two-year-old grade filly or gelding, sired by registered Clydesdale stallion.

1, Burton; 2, Bryce; 3 and 4, Muirhead.

Best grade filly or gelding, one year old.

—1, Hall; 2, Gorrell; 3, Porterfield.

Three of a get unregistered, Canadian bred.—1, Muirhead; 2, Bryce; 3, Carswell.

Best grade mare with foal.—Hall.

Best grade mare.—Hall.

Best gelding.—Grant.

Group of five stallions, any breed.

Bryce.

Five heavy grade horses.—1, Hall; 2, Dawley.

Best draft mare or gelding in harness.

—1 and 4, Grant; 2 and 3, Hall; 5 and 6, Gorrell.

Heavy draft team in harness to wagon.

—1, Grant; 2, Hall; 3, Gorrell; 4, Dawley.

Agricultural team in harness.—1 and 2, Hall; 3, Chambers; 4, Brown; 5, Dawley.

Team of farm chunks.—1, McPhail; 2, Chambers; 3, McCallum; 4, Moffat.

Four and Six-horse Teams

The four and six-horse teams put up a very fine show—Hall was first in the former; McCallum second; and Fraser third.

In the six-horse teams Hall was again at the top; Chambers second; McCallum third; and Fraser fourth.

In the pure-bred teams the Experimental Farm had an easy victory.

Three, the get of a registered sire, Canadian bred.—1, Taber; 2, Martin; 3, McKirdy Bros.; 4, Jackson; 5, Garbutt.

THE PERCHERONS

Among the breeds of horses the Percherons were the main attraction at Brandon this year. Nearly 40 entries were in the futurity classes alone; and although these classes were burdensomely large merit was really uniformly good. They were judged by Professor Edmonds, of Urbana, Ill., who used keen discrimination and was most painstaking and thorough in his work. Nothing lame, or hait, or blind, got past him, and he had always a very good reason for turning down a good-looking horse. Some horses got the gate for defects which could hardly be seen from the ringside, and there were of course a few disappointments.

The exhibitors were Geo. Lane and Co., Calgary; W. H. Devine, Calgary; A. Skarphol, Goodland; Trotter and Trotter, Brandon; R. H. Brown, Oxbow; C. D. Roberts, and Sons, Winnipeg; John H. Tett, Foxwarren; John A. Grant, Black Diamond, Alta.; Vanstone and Rogers, North Battleford; N. W. McElroy, Frobisher; G. T. Fraser, Tate; J. H. Crowe, Gilbert Plains; F. E. C. Shore, Alexander; J. W. Reid, Brandon; Wm. McCallum, Brandon; Fraser Bros., Pilot Mound; W. B. Thompson, Milestone; G. W. Marshall, Brandon, and a number of others who had each one or two entries.

The Aged Stallion Class

In the aged stallion class eight animals turned out. Some of them were good, others indifferent. Devine's good horse, Joe Silver, met with a slight accident and was left in his box. Trotter's well-fitted black, big, bold and shapey, went to the top. Many fancied him for championship honors, but when the event was called this horse was going lame. Devine came in second, with Invincible, a well-finished fresh-quality horse. Roberts was third with Junus, a previous Brandon winner, with a good front balance and build that drew the eye to him a second time. Devine was fourth on Hyvon, and Skarphol fifth on Dreadnought.

Three-Year-Olds

It took quite a little time to get through the three-year-olds, but at the last Grant's black Private came to the top. This horse has real Percheron type in character, bone and fidelity of pattern, while he also walks and trots well. Vanstone and Rogers were second with Francis, a thick, deep-ribbed fellow with a lot of smoothness.

Devine had a good strong entry third, in Kykso, and Tett, a new breeder, was fourth with Success, a horse with good feet, strong, cordy legs but just lacking a little close action.

Two-Year-Olds

In two-year-olds, Lane and Co. were

Continued on page 28



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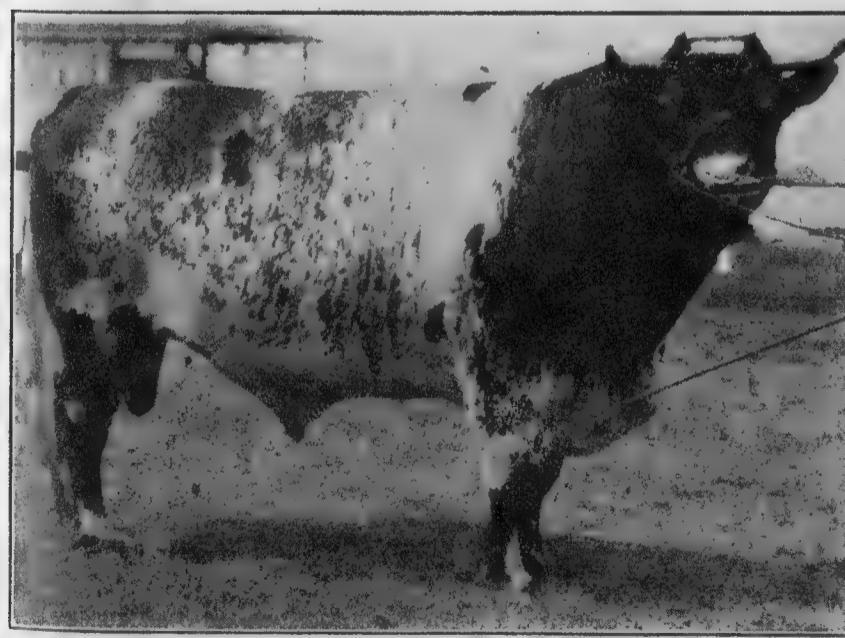
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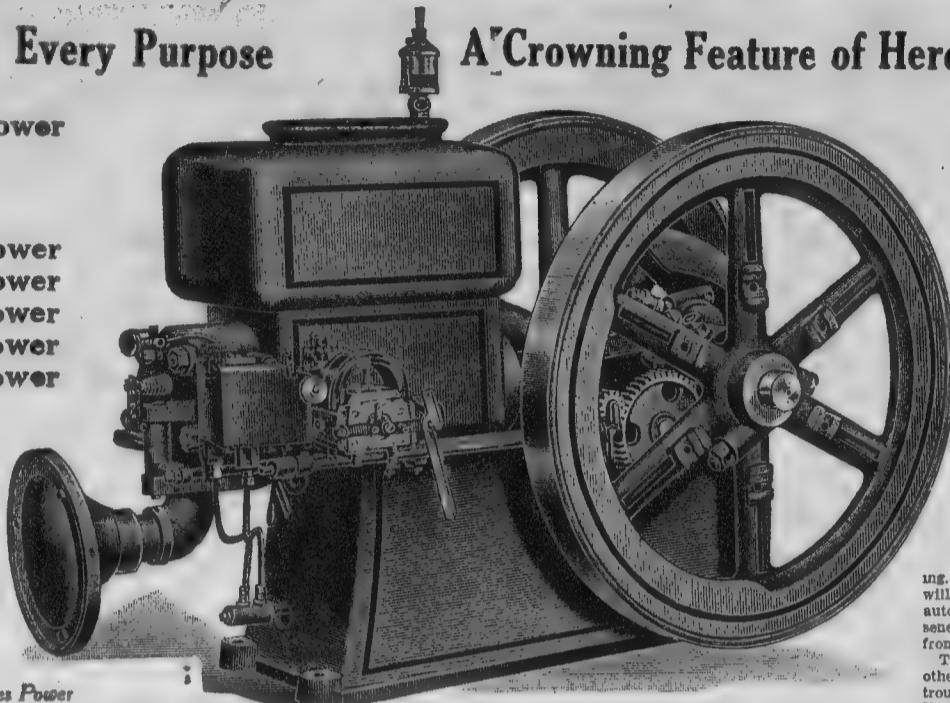
7 Horse Power

9 Horse Power

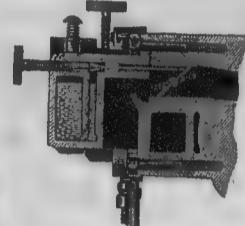
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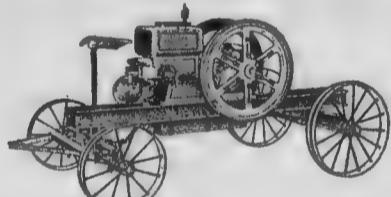
Then give her a start and she will take care of herself—she will automatically change over to Kerosene fuel without any further help from you.

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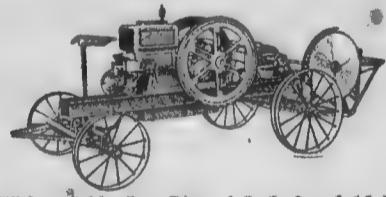
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"JUST what is United Grain Growers' Securities Company Limited?" inquired a farmer a few weeks ago, as he was taking out a hail insurance policy. "I have three shares in United Grain Growers Limited but I never got shares in the Securities Company."

The information given to that inquirer may be new to other persons as well, who have not already seen it in print, so it is published below again.

In the first place, the Securities Company is "The Organized Farmer In Business," the same as is United Grain Growers Limited.

In the next place, you cannot own shares in the Securities Company because no individual can have a dollar's interest in that Company. It is owned by the organized farmers collectively through United Grain Growers Limited.

The Securities Company was formed because the business it was to handle, such as farm lands and insurance, could be carried on more efficiently and also with less cost under a separate organization than as departments of the main company. There are many reasons, some of them arising out of business practice, and others out of our legal system, that make this the case. The principal reason, however, is experience.

There were already several other subsidiary companies carrying on different departments of the business of the organized farmers, such as grain export, lumber manufacture, and Pacific Coast Agency. All of these, like the Securities Company, are owned and controlled entirely by the farmers, through United Grain Growers Limited. Experience with these had shown how useful the subsidiary company could be.

The directors of the Securities Company are directors of United Grain Growers Limited.

The Securities Company does business in the same offices, and makes use of the services of many of the same officers as the parent company.

The earnings of the Securities Company will form part of the general revenues of United Grain Growers Limited.

The principal offices of the Securities Company are at Calgary and Winnipeg. The Saskatchewan office of the Insurance Department is at Saskatoon, and of the Land Department at Regina. Both departments have already done a large volume of business, although the Land Department is not much more than a year old, and the Insurance Department is in its first season. The Organized Farmers have realized the usefulness of their Securities Company, as well as that of the main Company.

So, United Grain Growers Securities Company Limited, like United Grain Growers Limited, is simply the Organized Farmer in Business.



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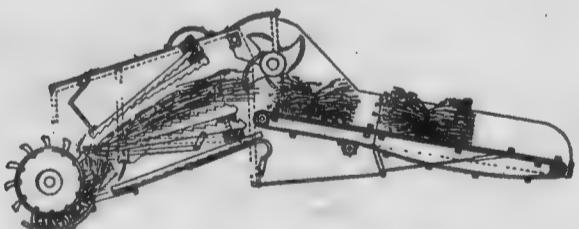
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first, second and sixth, with Paragon, Perfection and Homer. The first two are a beautiful pair of colts and merited their honors.

Third place went to Devine's Jack Pershing, with good foundation and front; fourth to Vanstone and Rogers on Foch, a really nice, drafty colt, only he moved badly at Brandon; and fifth to Devine again on General Foch.

Yearlings and Futurity

The yearling and futurity, which although separate classes, contain practically the same entries, were heavy classes, and difficult to place. It took the judge quite a while to allot the three drawn to head the line out of a class of 18, but when Grant's Lieutenant, a growthy, well-proportioned youngster came to the top, the placing seemed about right.

Lane and Co. were second with Royalist, although Fraser's Count Vimy, a colt with substance, bone and quality to spare, would have looked well in second place.

Lane and Co. had a nice, level-topped entry in Roosevelt, fourth; while Ingleton of Bagot, had Bon Preux of Eden Grove, a growthy, active fellow, fifth. The following are the full awards in this and the yearling class: sixth to W. M. McElroy of Frobisher, Sask.; seventh to M. S. Hickey, of Carstairs, Alta.; eighth to J. A. Grant; ninth to W. B. Thompson, Milestone, Sask.; tenth to F. E. C. Shore, Alexander, Man.

The futurity classes of this breed were one of the real features of the whole show, and were held in Brandon for the first time.

FEMALES

The female Percheron classes were also strong. In the four-year-olds, Lane was first with Olive, a winner all the way round the circuit, over Tett's Lysette, hardly so fat and sharp in her bone as the Bar U mare.

Two-Year-Olds

Lane and Co., first and second with Pride of Pikisko and Polly, a pair of fillies of undoubted merit. Tett was third and fourth, on Dunham's Marvel and Karmine; lacking a little of the size of the first two, but nicely built from nose to dock. This breeder as we mentioned before, has got a hold of some real nice stuff. Fifth went to Crowe on Joan of Arc, a fair filly, with quality.

Yearlings and Futurity

The female futurity was almost as large as the male, and just as difficult to sort out. Lane and Co. were first, second, fourth and eighth, with typical chips from the Bar U. Third went to Grant on Nelly Bly, which deserved her place. Fifth to Crowe; sixth to Fraser, seventh to Thompson, Milestone; and ninth to Grant. When the open class came to be judged, Roberts, of Winnipeg, sent in a drafty, sweet, filly, with finish, type and condition, which unreservedly put her to the top of this strong class where she belonged; the former line of futurities now stepping down a place.

Foals

1, Grown; 2, Roberts; 3, Shore; 4, Marshall.

Brood Mares

Brood mares were good. Tett went easily to the top with his Chicago winner, Trinquette, big, motherly, short-legged, well-sprung of rib and broad of front and quarters. This mare in this class moved nicely, but went lame when out for the championship, which, otherwise, she would have carried easily.

Yield Mares

Lane and Co. deserved their place with Jaunte, the champion of Calgary, Edmonton and Saskatoon; second to Roberts; third to Marshall; fourth to Shore; and fifth to Lane.

Three, the get of sire.—1, 3 and 4, Lane and Co., on the get of Halifax; 2, Grant on the get of Jails.

Championships

Stallions: Grant, on Private; reserve, Lane, on Paragon. Females: Lane and Co.

BELGIANS

Exhibitors: Rupp, of Lampman; Vanstone and Rogers, North Battleford; and C. D. Roberts and Sons, Winnipeg. Vanstone and Rogers were again first and champion here, with their strong-backed, good-going Perfection, and first in three-year-olds, with their trim, shapely Dexter. In two-year-olds, Rupp came to the top here with Pioneer Flashwood, re-shod since Saskatoon, and moving now freely and well. This colt is full of muscle and stands on good, sound timber. Vanstone and Rogers had two big-boned, solid entries in the next two places, while Roberts came in fourth. In females and foals, Rupp won everything but the brood mare class. His mares have quality, substance



Panama 81st, Hereford Bull Calf
Great Champion at Brandon Summer Fair,
1919. Owned by A. B. Cook, Townsend,
Mont.



The 2nd Prize Calf in the Angus Futurity
Brandon Summer Fair, 1919. Exhibited by
Master Turner, Carroll, Man.

and bone and bloom to carry them anywhere. Roberts, in the brood mares, had the stylish, active Nellie, first, with Rupp's Kisby Belle, second.

Championships

Stallions: Vanstone and Rogers, on Perfection; reserve, Rupp, on Pioneer Flashwood. Grand champion mare, Roberts, on Nellie; reserve, Rupp.

THE SHORTHORNS

Some new blood was infused into the exhibit of Shorthorns at Brandon. In addition to the Watt and Barron herds, McMillan Bros., of Poplar Point, Man., had a very creditable, although a trifle thin lot of young stuff forward; John Graham, of Carberry, had some good entries as had also Foley Bros., Manitou; A. McManes and Sons, Alexander, and G. L. Ferguson, Souris. The Barron herd won the bulk of first honors. Graham's aged bull, Montrich Prince, imp., an animal of acceptable stamp, presence and smoothness, standing second to Barron's very satisfactory champion, Lancaster Lord. In two-year-olds, McMillan's Rosewood II., bred by J. B. Davidson, Myrtle, Man., and a good, level, thick, smooth fellow, with a right good shoulder and a better hook, could not shake off the grip of Watt's Gainford Sultan, with his abundance of character.

Graham came in second to Barron's Star of Hope, a wonder of precocty, smooth and ripe, with Choice Commander, a real trim fellow with a good deal of scale. In senior yearlings, McManes stood second in a right good class to Watt's Gainford Monarch, with Scotland's Delight, bred by Geo. Allison, Burnbank, a most creditable entry, with width, style and finish, but hardly fitted enough to compete with the Gainford calf. Barron stood third, and Foley Bros., Royal Heir, fourth; hardly so good in the head, but dressy and attractive, while McMillan was fifth and sixth with two superior entries. In the senior calves, which was another very strong class, Graham had again a good entry.

Females

In the two-year-old heifers, Watt, on the comely Gainford Belle, beat Barron's Cicely's Gem, the lovely compact winner at previous shows this year. Foley had the typy trim Lady Annandale II., showing maturity, depth and weight, third; while McMillan's were fourth and fifth with a couple of sweet-headed wide-ribbed entries. In senior yearlings, McMillan had a real excellent entry in Countess Ury, but she could hardly be expected to stand up against Barron's Lavender 47th, with her mossy coat, her wealth of condition, her wide rib and outstanding quality. Watt won the junior yearlings on Diamond Beauty, and he was also fourth on Gainford Elite. Barron came in second and third; McMillan Bros. had neat, well-balanced entries fifth and sixth, and Ferguson got into seventh place with Avondale Duchess 7th. In the calves, the Poplar Point firm showed one or two classy babies, as also had Ferguson, but all through they lacked the show-yard fit and finish of the Barron and Watt herds. Barron got most of the group prizes, with Watt second or third, and McMillan Bros. coming up here and there.

Bull, calved previous to July 1, 1918.—1, Lancaster Lord, J. G. Barron; 2, Mount-rich Prince, J. Graham.

Bull, calved July 1, 1917, to October, 1917—1, Gainford Sultan, J. A. Watt; 2, Rosewood 2nd, McMillan Bros.

Bull, calved July 1, 1917, to October 30, 1917—1, Star of Hope, J. G. Barron; 2, Choice Commander.

Bull, calved January 1, 1916, to June 30, 1918.—1, Gainford Monarch, J. A. Watt; 2, Scotland's Delight, A. McManes and Sons; 3, Pleasant Shenby, J. G. Barron; 4, Royal Heir, Foley Brothers; 5, Enos Count, McMillan Bros.; 6, Jill's Count, McMillan Bros.; 7, Conqueror, G. L. Ferguson. Bull, calved July 1, 1918, to October 31, 1918.—1, Lavender Chief, J. G. Barron; 2, Thornham King, J. G. Barron; 3, Gainford Orangeman, J. A. Watt; 4, Gainford Star, J. A. Watt; 5, Lavender Lad, McMillan Bros.; 6, Hawthorn Gold, J. Graham; 7, Red Nugget, J. G. Barron.

Bull, calved on or after January 1, 1919.—1, Selection, J. G. Barron; 2, Red Knight, J. G. Barron.

Senior champion bull.—Star of Hope, J. G. Barron.

Cow, calved previous to July 1, 1918.—1, Duchess of Gloucester, J. A. Watt; 2, Favorite Baroness Queen, J. G. Barron; 3,

A

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Heifer, calved July 4, 1916, to June 30, 1917—1, Gainford Belle, J. A. Watt; 2, Cicely Gem, J. G. Barron; 3, Lady Annandale, Foley Bros.; 4, Miss Clara 2nd, McMillan Bros.

Heifer, calved July 1, 1917 to December 3, 1917—1, Lavender 47th, J. G. Barron; 2, Countess Ury, McMillan Bros.

Heifer, calved January 1, 1918, to June 31, 1918.—1, Diamond Beauty, J. A. Watt; 2, Jubilee Queen 5th, J. G. Barron; 3, Fairview Princess, J. G. Barron; 4, Gainford Elite, J. A. Watt; 5, Rosemond, McMillan Bros.; 6, Lavender's Choice, McMillan Bros.; 7, Avondale Duchess 7th, G. L. Ferguson.

Heifer, calved July 11, 1918, to December 31, 1918.—1, Rose Hope 20th, J. G. Barron; 2, Farnes Bloom 2nd, J. A. Watt; 3, Nonpareil Lady 2nd, J. G. Barron; 4, Lady Stamford, J. A. Watt; 5, Jill 30th, McMillan Bros.; 6, Hawthorn Rosemary, J. Graham; 7, Avondale Duchess 8th, G. L. Ferguson.

Heifer, calved on or after January 1, 1919.—1, Gainford Selma, J. A. Watt; 2, Lady Margaret, J. A. Watt.

Senior champion female, two years or over.—Champion, Gainford Belle, J. A. Watt.

Watt; reserve, Duchess of Gloster, J. A. Watt.

Junior champion female, under two years.—Champion, Lavender 47th, J. G. Barron; reserve, Diamond Beauty, J. A. Watt.

Grand champion female, Lavender 47th, J. G. Barron; reserve, Gainford Belle, J. A. Watt.

The ribbons were awarded by Joseph Barnett, of Regina, whose decisions appeared to give very general satisfaction.

HEREFARDS

Herefords at Brandon were a splendid display, and continued to claim undisputed superiority among the exhibits of the beef breeds, at this fair as well as at the previous ones on the circuit. They were, as a whole, more uniformly finished than either the Shorthorn or the Angus, and the line up in several of the herd and progeny classes has seldom, if ever before, been seen in Western Canada.

A fresh herd appeared here, belonging to James L. Moffat, of Carroll, while the Chapman herd from Hayfield, passing up Saskatoon, again entered the lists here. J. Miller, of Kansas City, Mo., was the judge, and although he appeared to be following a fixed type right through, some

of his decisions were hard to follow.

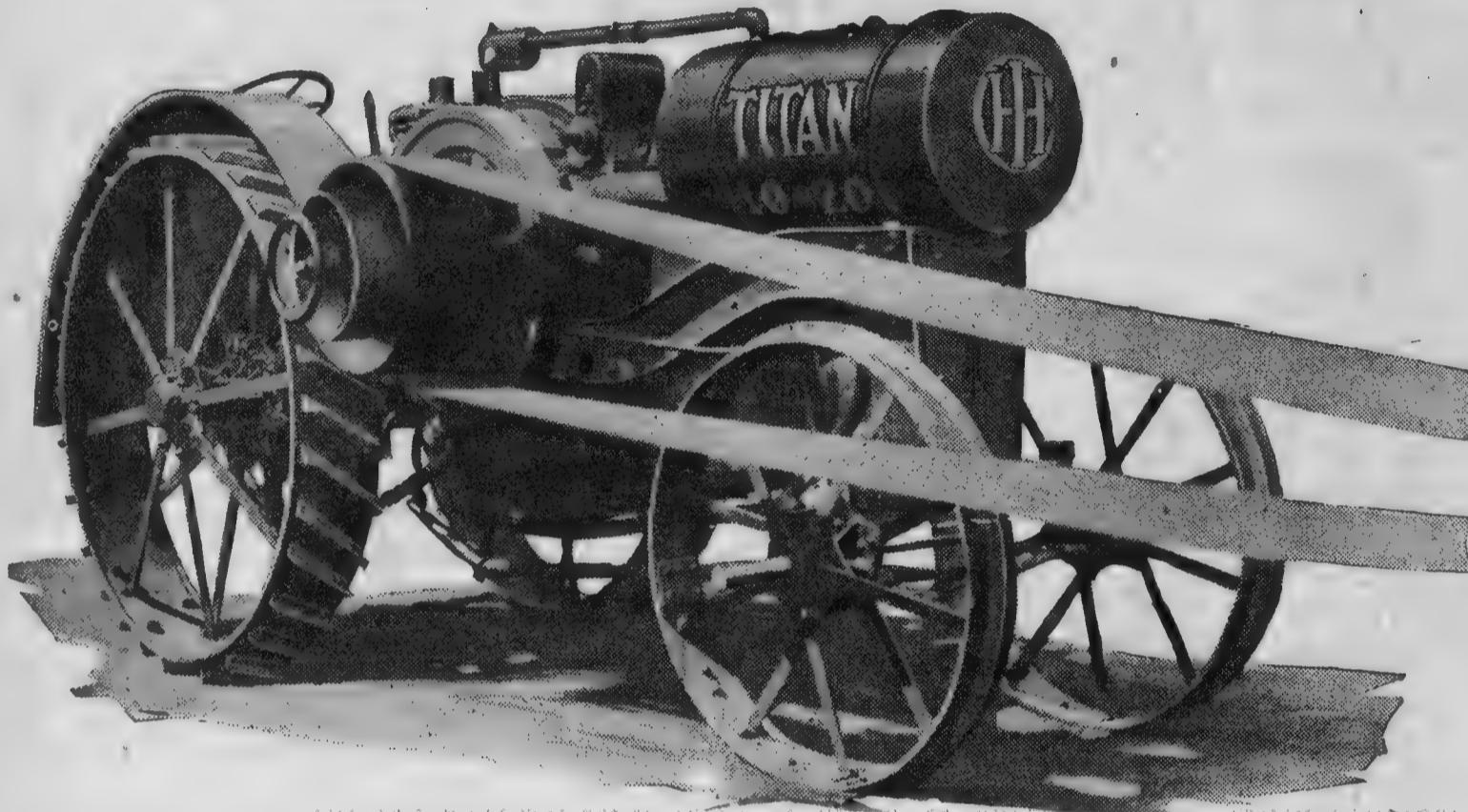
The Townsend bull of A. B. Cook, Fairfax, 16th, again won here, his beautiful head and great constitution and style sending him to the head of the class. Moffat came in second with Byron Fairfax, showing levelness, thickness and real type. Cavalier, with his burly head and exquisitely-mated hide, Cadzow came to the top in senior yearlings on Willow Spring Ford. This youngster is now showing in the pink of condition, and displays his admirable balance and character to perfection.

In the junior yearlings, two entries from the Collicut herd were first and fourth, with Cook and Chapman sandwiched between. Willow Spring Gay is developing into a great junior with his magnificent head and splendid crops.

Cook's thick, meaty, nearly faultless Panama 8ist, went to the head of a strong lot of senior calves; the same exhibitor also took second place with two of Collicut's uniform excellent youngsters next.

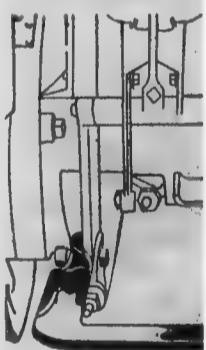
In Juniors, Curtice had his admirable quality calf at the head, with Clifford next. To be continued in Next Issue.

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PRIOR to July 8th, the Titan 10-20 was the most popular and satisfactory farm tractor of its rating in the world. Now it is not only that, but also the most popular priced tractor. We have reduced the price from \$1325 to \$1100 for 1920.

This reduction—\$225—is the greatest one we know of ever made in the price of a 10-20 tractor. Present prices of materials and labor do not justify this big cut, but it is made in anticipation that the increased volume of business developed will offset the cut in price. Some farmers have been holding off buying a tractor, because they figured that the price they were being asked to pay for a thoroughly good tractor was a bit out of their reach. Rather than buy a cheap, inferior tractor, or a smaller size not so profitable to use, they have stayed out of the market.

They can now come in and get the best kerosene tractor—the Titan—10-20—at the very attractive new price—\$1100. Maximum production and increased efficiency of men and machines at the factory will partly offset this great reduction. In addition, we will have the satisfaction of bringing the Titan tractor within the means of every farmer who wants to use reliable kerosene power.

When you buy a Titan 10-20 for \$1100 you get more real value for your money than you would in the purchase of any other 10-20 tractor. Every Titan user will tell you that.

To sell the Titan 10-20 at this low \$1100 price not a single necessary feature has been sacrificed. You are not asked to buy needed attachments as featured here, at extra cost. Nor will you find essential features missing because the designers did not know farming and lacked familiarity with farm machines. The Harvester Company is too old at the game to make any such mistakes. That is why the Titan is 100 per cent. efficient at the drawbar and 100 per cent efficient as power for threshing. Pay \$1,100 for the Titan 10-20 and you own all the features illustrated here, which many years of experience with farm machines have proved essential. Study carefully each feature presented on these pages—all included with the Titan.

When you examine a competitor of the Titan, hunt out the missing essentials which must be bought as extras. Add these to the advertised tractor price. If the price is still low the power will be low. Titan power lives up to its promise and has plenty of reserve for emergency use. For a fair comparison as to price add the price of the essential extras which the competitor asks you to buy at extra cost. Add these to his advertised price, also keeping the power capacity of both in mind. Then note where Titan stands in relation to the other.

Then there is the important matter of kerosene economy. Don't let yourself be led away from this fact: Gasoline as tractor fuel is unwarranted extravagance. Tests by responsible institutions have proved time after time that the Titan is the most efficient kerosene power. We give you a written guarantee that the Titan operates efficiently on kerosene.

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ESTEVAN, N. BATTLEFORD, REGGIE, SASKATOON, YORKTON, SASK.
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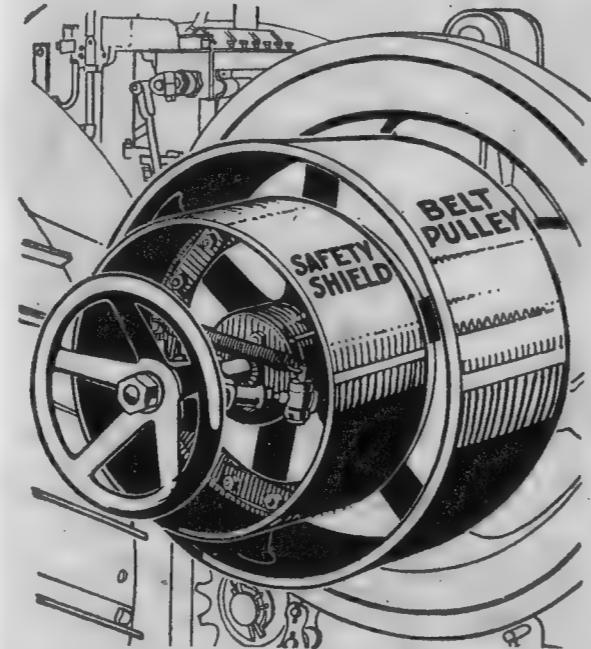
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ESTEVAN, N. BATTLEFORD, REGGIE, SASKATOON, YORKTON, SASK.

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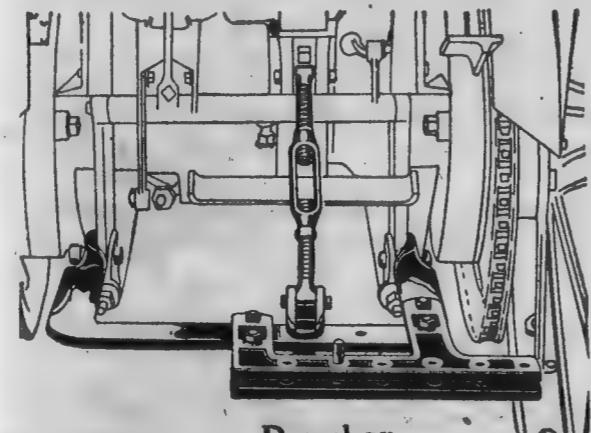
T.O.B., WINNIPEG

ys the TITAN 10-20 ction in the Price



Friction Clutch Pulley

With the Titan you get a large and wide friction clutch pulley—with an 8½-inch face and 20-inch diameter. It is put in the right place by a company that knows where it belongs and it is provided with a safety shield. Titan users will tell you here is remarkably steady threshing power. Titan belt work is unexcelled. There is no extra charge for the Titan 10-20 friction clutch pulley.



Drawbar

Some tractor builders put a hook and eye affair on the tail end of their tractors—and call it a drawbar! They seem to have overlooked the fact that a farm tractor not only pulls plows but also mowers, hay loaders, grain binders, etc., each requiring different hitch adjustment. With the Titan you get a convenient drawbar with a wide range of adjustment. Look at it. Note the many holes for attaching different machines and implements. Note the up-and-down adjustment—an absolute necessity to good work, yet lacking altogether on some tractors.

The Titan drawbar fits every need and it is furnished without extra charge.

ONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

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BEGINNING
July 8th, 1919
the 1920 price
of the Titan 10-20
kerosene tractor
is

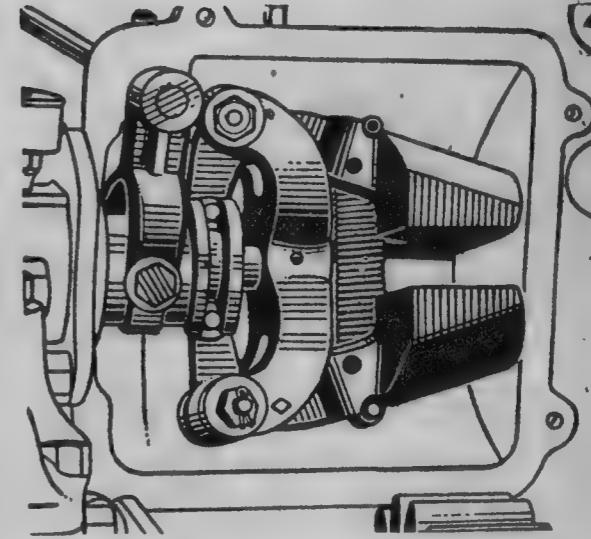
\$1100
CASH F.O.B.
Winnipeg and
Brandon

\$1120
CASH F.O.B.
Estevan, Regina and
Yorkton

\$1135
CASH F.O.B.
Saskatoon and North
Battleford

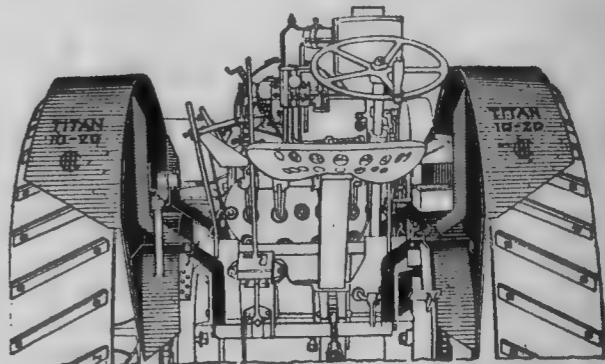
\$1150
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Throttle Governor

With the Titan you get a throttle governor. Without a governor you need a man to maintain steady speed for belt work all the time. The throttle governor gives you steady speed for threshing, saves fuel, prevents grain losses, works automatically and perfectly. You get it without extra charge.



Fenders

With the Titan you get drive-wheel fenders. Don't underestimate their value. Titan fenders stand for "safety first." They also protect the engine and operator from mud and dust carried up by the rear wheels. They are furnished without extra charge on the Titan 10-20.

Starting and Instruction

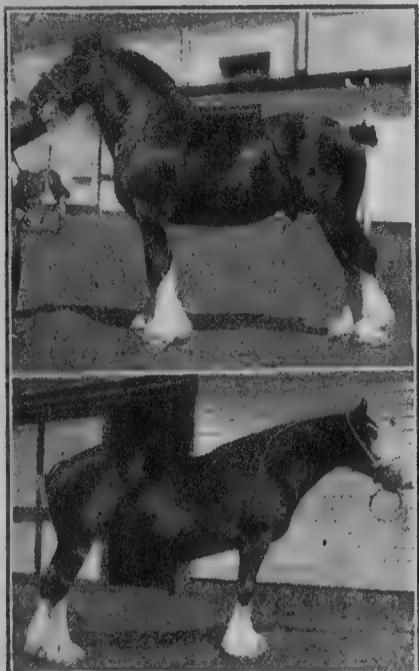
You get the Titan tractor without the compulsory "starting and service charge" made by some companies. We believe that when you buy a tractor you are entitled to complete instruction in starting and operating. The International agent gives you this service without asking you to pay extra for it.

Complete Tool Kit

You get a complete set of tools. The tool kit includes a good monkey wrench, seven "S" wrenches, gas pliers, cold chisel and punch and other useful tools making a total of sixteen. This handy set of tools is furnished with every Titan 10-20 without extra cost.

Calgary's Splendid Livestock Show

Good Weather, Good Crowds, Good Stock, Good Management



Clydesdale Champions at Calgary
Upper: Bonnie Woodside, Champion Clydesdale Stallion. Owned by Master Bros. Lower: Lady Ruby Rose, Champion Clydesdale Mare. Owned by Thorburn and Riddle.

CALGARY'S Summer Fair, held from June 28 to July 5, completely eclipsed any former show of a similar nature previously held in the Foothills' city. Considering the unsatisfactory outlook for a crop, practically all over the province of Alberta, the attendance was simply marvelous, beating last year's record by nearly 12,000. There were a few features at Calgary this year which doubtless contributed not a little to the success of the undertaking. First place must go to the able way in which this show is staged, and Manager E. L. Richardson and his staff are deserving of every commendation. Then there was more room on the grounds than in former years, the new grand stand, and the splendid and useful new livestock pavilion providing greatly to the comfort of the general public and the livestock fraternity generally, the latter stimulating an interest in the judging of the classes seldom seen at a show where the spectators have to stand around for hours, instead of being comfortably seated around the judging arena, as was provided for in this new building. Then the question of convenience of housing the stock in this building was another contributing factor towards the show's general success. The attractions, other than the livestock show, were of a superior nature and provided fully for the visitors lighter amusement.

The Livestock

While the heavy draft breeds of horses were up to a good standard, both in quality and numbers, premier places must be conceded, however, to both beef and dairy cattle, which, for outstanding excellence and numbers, far exceeded anything yet seen in the West.

The judges were, for Clydesdales, Shires and heavy draft, Hugh McLean, Arcola, Sask.; Percherons, Belgians and Suffolks, Dean Curtiss, Ames, Iowa; Shorthorns, C. D. Bellows, Maryville, Mo.; Herefords, J. C. Kinzer, Iowa; Aberdeen-Angus, O. V. Battles, Yakima, Wash.; dairy cattle, G. H. Hutton, Calgary; sheep, Alex. McKay, Mac-Donald, Man.; swine, Professor Woods, Winnipegs.

The Clydesdales

Exhibitors: Massie Bros., Midnapore, Alta.; John Prowse, Cluny, Alta.; The Lillooet Holdings Ltd., Cochrane, Alta.; Thos. MacMillan, Okotoks; Thos. Cronie, Calgary; A. Hodgson, Calgary; A. Webster, Lacombe; Alex. Morton, Daircy; McBean and McCaig, Carberry, Man.; Thos. Stewart, Priddis; W. Hackney, Calgary; Alex. Ingram, Calgary; J. Harradence, Langdon; Geo. Woods, Three Hills; Thorburn and Riddle De Winton; W. D. McLennan, Calgary; Ed. Wade, Calgary; Jos. A. Hogge, Okotoks; Geo. Woods, Three Hills.

Lack of feed was clearly in evidence in the Clydesdale show this year. There were also a number of old-time exhibitors conspicuous by their absence, as well as others whose entries were considerably

fewer in number this year. Among the outstanding horses in the different classes the senior and grand champion, and winner of the aged class, Bonnie Woodside, owned by Massie Bros., was shown in great bloom. He possesses a great set of feet and legs, and is a well-topped, really high-class horse.

The second aged horse, Prowse's Nonpareil Lad, is up to a good size, although he lacks middle as yet, but is improving each year.

Cronie's first prize three-year-old is thick and short coupled. He radiates quality all over, and with his good size, had many ringside favorites for the championship place. The second horse in this class, Hodgson's Scottish Descent, lacks the size of the first, and does not move just as freely as one would like.

Webster's Golden King Curiosity, which was third, is a coming horse, although he too lacked condition. In the two-year-olds, Prowse's Nonpareil Blend showed splendid movement with the nicest of underpinnings. Cronie, on Marcus of Moy, came second. This colt possesses abundance of quality and is a stylish mover.

In the yearlings W. D. McLennan, Airdrie, was first on a real classy colt, which will yet be heard from. He has splendid bone, a good straight top, and handles himself well. The foal prize went to McLennan, with Ingram second, and Prowse third. The Canadian-bred championship went to Prowse, on Nonpareil Blend, with McLennan's Argyle King reserve.

Females

In brood mares with foal, Thorburn and Riddle had out a few of their famous string and captured first, second, fourth, and fifth places, with the well known Maggie Fleming, Jessie Glenavon, Albinone, and Lady Echo, all of them lacking a little of the bloom of former years, but putting it to better advantage on the foals at their sides. W. D. McLennan was third, with the good mare, Queen of Argyle. This mare took first place in the progeny class, with Thorburn and Riddle's Lady Elcho second. In dry mares the latter firm went to the top on their big sterling mare, Lady Ruby Rose, with Massie second on Flossie Buchlyvie.

Prowse had his sweet quality filly, Nonpareil Model, first in three-year-olds, with Scade's Neillie Love second, and Johnston's Rosie Fearn third. Webster's promising entry, Dunure Belle, was first in two-year-olds; second and fourth went to two good entries from the Thorburn Stud; while McMillan was third. In the yearlings, McLennan's Princess Argyle was first and futurity winner. She has quality from ears to heels, has depth of rib, and a stylish way of moving.

Prowse was first in three, the get of sire, with McLennan second. Thorburn and Riddle were first and second in teams. They also secured the Canadian and grand championship on Lady Ruby Rose, and the open and reserve grand on Maggie Fleming. McLennan's Argyle Princess took the reserve placing.

The Percherons

The percheron show at Calgary on the whole was very good, the chief exhibitors being George Lane and Co., Calgary; W. H. Devine, Calgary; E. A. Davenport, Acme; Layzell and Parr, Calgary; O. Edwards, Cheadle, and one or two others. Devine went to the top in aged class on his big good-topped Joe Silver, winning over last year's champion, Davenport's Keota Jalap, which was second. The last-named horse did not move well, and he is not in the same condition in which he appeared last year.

In the three-year-olds, Lane was first on Albert, Layzell and Parr second on Espoir, and John A. Grant, of Black Diamond, third on Private, last year's winner at the winter fair.

In the two-year-olds and yearlings, Lane had the most of the prize money on some high-class entries, while he also captured the open and Canadian-bred championship, with Layzell and Parr reserve in the former, on Paul.

The females were not quite so good as the males. Davenport's Brilliantine of Acme, a well-known show mare, winning the brood mare class, with his other mare,

Lots, second, and Upper's good mares, Rosine third, and Irene fourth.

The dry mare class went to Hamilton Innisfail, with Lane second and Upper third. The rest of the classes were pretty well divided between Davenport and Upper, except in the three-year-olds, where R. N. Beatty, Edmonton, was first, and in the two-year-old, where Lane took first and second with Pride of Pekisko and Polly, and first and second in yearlings with Ramona and Roberta.

Belgian

There was not much competition in the Belgian classes but what there was, was very good. The Mance Farming Co., of Mance, Alta., had first and championship on their imported aged horse, Marquis, Layzell and Parr won the three-year-old class, and in the aged mare class this firm also won out with their good, big, stylish mare, Maud.

In the rest of the female classes, the Mance Farming Co. had things pretty well their own way, while in the younger stuff J. J. Miller, of Huxley, had most of the prize money with his remarkable good bunch of fillies. The Mance Farming Co. won the Canadian-bred championship, and Miller the grand female championship on a very sweet entry, Bubbins. This new Alberta breeder should come well up to the front in another year. He has the right class of well-bred females.

Suffolk Punch

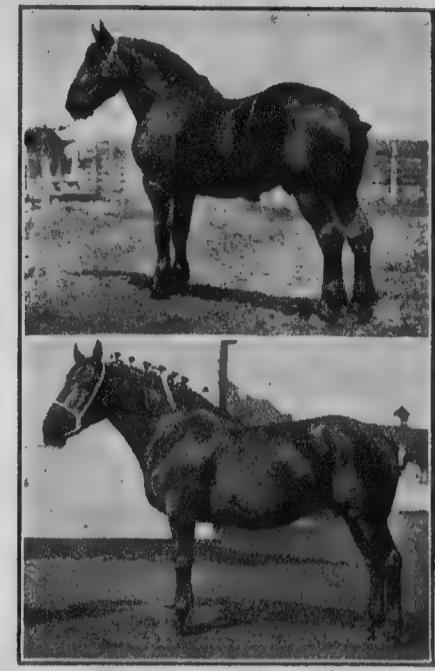
W. I. Barker, of Calgary, and F. J. Hartell, of Black Diamond, were the only exhibitors in Suffolks, and they divided the money pretty well between them.

Shires

The exhibit of Shires was not quite so good as that of the previous year, the Countess, I. M. Bubna, of the Merino Ranch, Cochrane; Tom Rawlinson of Innisfail; O. Johnston, of Cochrane; and Lew Chambers, of Calgary, being the exhibitors. Rawlinson and the Merino Ranch had the most of the prize money, the first named capturing the grand stallion championship, with Chambers' reserve, while in females he won the Alberta-bred championship, the open grand champion female, as well as the reserve going to the Merino Ranch. The Merino Ranch had practically first in all female classes, with exception of three-year-olds, won by Rawlinson.

Shorthorns

The Shorthorn show at Calgary this year, was remarkably good, and the Alberta herds especially made a wonderful showing, considering they had not received much succulent feed, owing to the drought this year. The exhibitors were John Barron, Carberry, Manitoba; J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont.; C. G. Beeching, De Winton, Alta.; T. B. Ralphs, Calgary, and L. A. Bowes, Calgary. The Barron exhibit was especially fine and had an easy win in the aged bull class with their herd header, Lancaster Lord; Bowes coming second on Village Marquis, a thick, good bull, and well-fitted. In the two-year-olds, the Watt entry, Gainford Sultan, was the only exhibit. In senior yearlings, Ralphs Kinnel champion, owing to lack of finish, had to take second place to Barron's Star of Hope, one of the best young bulls probably ever seen on the western Canadian circuit. The first-named bull is a very typey youngster, with lots of character, but he lacked finish, although he might well have been made junior champion. Watt won the junior yearlings with Gainford Monarch, while Beeching was second and third with two promising entries. Barron won the senior calf class, which was well filled, with Watt second, and fourth, and Ralphs fifth. In the junior class there were several promising young bulls, which will likely come up strong next year. Bowes was first with a beautiful calf, Collynie Marquis; Ralphs won second, third and fourth, and was a close contender for first place, in the championships, senior and grand went to Barron's Lancaster Lord, with reserve on Bowes' Village Marquis. The junior and reserve grand championship also went to Barron's Star of Hope.



Champion Percherons at Calgary
Upper: Albert, Champion Percheron Stallion. Owned by Geo. Lane, Calgary. Lower: Brilliantine of Acme, Champion Percheron Mare. Owned by E. Davenport, Acme.

Females

The females were a very pleasing lot, and strong. Bowes had an easy win in the aged class with his grand champion cow of last year, Collynie Best, one of the classiest females ever seen in a Canadian show ring. Barron was a good second with his wonderful matron, Fair View Baroness Queen, and he also won fourth place with Princess Patricia. The third and sixth places went to Watt, on the great show cow, Duchess of Gloster 79th, and Thelma 3rd, while Beeching captured the fifth honor, with Nonpareil, Lady of Sylvan the 5th, another excellent female. Barron also won the two-year-old heifer class with Cicely's Gem, as well as the senior yearlings with his lovely Lavender 47th, that won all over the circuit last year. Watt coming second in the first named with Gainford Belle, while Beeching was second in the latter with Dales May, purchased recently from the Marshall herd. In junior yearlings, Watt took first and fourth, with Barron second and third, and Ralphs fifth, while in senior calves, Watt was first and third, Barron second, and Ralphs fourth. In the championships, Bowes won the senior and grand on Collynie Best, the reserve going to Barron's Cicely's Gem, and he also won the junior and reserve grand with his beautiful heifer, Lavender the 47th.

The Herefords

The Hereford show at Calgary was far and away the best ever seen in western Canada and competition was very keen. In the aged bull class, Frank Collicut's Gay Lad the 16th, big, burly and defiant, was a most popular winner, and went on right through to the grand championship. Cook, of Townsend, Montana, had a very typey bull second. In this class, while George E. Fuller's Martin Fairfax, another real Hereford, was third, and the Curtice Cattle Co., of Calgary, was fourth on Beau Donald 192nd, Fuller was fifth on Nathan Fairfax, and O. A. Boggs sixth on Panama 28th, one of the best of the lot if fitted, while J. A. Chapman, Hayfield, Man., was seventh on Mack Fairfax. In two-year-olds, L. O. Clifford, of Oshawa, Ont., had a beautiful entry in Cavalier, by Don Perfect. This deep, thick quality bull made a wonderful impression on the ringside. He is a splendid handler and will be heard from further if he has any luck at all. In the senior yearling class the Curtice Cattle Co., were first, with Beau Donald 215th; Cook second, with Panama 76th; T. F. Cadzow, of Edmonton, third, with Willow Spring Ford; Fuller fourth; and Sexsmith fifth. Cook also won the junior yearlings, with Collicut second. The junior calf class went to Collicut on Gay Lad the 5th, with Curtice second and Boggs third. Senior championship, Gay Lad 16th; reserve, Clifford's Cavalier. Junior champion and reserve grand, Panama 81st, owned by Cook; reserve, Curtice, with Beau Donald 215th.

Females

The female classes brought out some very fine specimens of the breed. In the aged class J. A. Chapman, of Hayfield, had an easy win on Beau Fairy; Boggs, of Daysland was second, with a great cow, the progeny of Don, and Collicut third on Miss Perfection the 9th. In the three-year-olds Clifford's Dolly Fairfax, was an easy first, with Cook's Miss Joy second. Clifford was also first in two-year-olds, with his splendid heifer, Perfection Lass the 5th. Cook was second, with Lady Joy, and Curtice third, with Belle Donald 233rd. Cook was first in senior yearlings, Curtice second and Collicut third. In junior yearlings, Clifford came to the top with Lady Armour Fairfax, a beautifully-finished heifer. In senior

Continued on page 50



Frank Collicut's Hereford Herd at Calgary Summer Fair.

Mr. Henders Makes Statement

Continued from Page 9

the conditions as I saw them and as I now see them.

"I am of the opinion that on some points the government might have gone further than it did, although it is only an opinion. I believe that cement should have been on the free list. There is no justification for keeping tariff on that. I had hoped and expected that the tariff on agricultural implements would have been reduced to at least ten and 15 per cent. instead of 12½ and 17½ per cent.; that more consideration would be given to leather goods, woolens and cottons, but, as I view it, we have secured quite a good deal of consideration, especially when you take into consideration the fact that the whole of the members of the cabinet had decided on no reduction whatever, and had planned to bring down their budget framed along these lines, which meant that the seven-and-a-half per cent. war tax was to have remained as it was, as well as the five per cent. British preference tax, so that in making my calculations, I concluded that we western members were successful in having on the special lines affecting us particularly these two taxes removed, and in addition to that reduction of two-and-a-half per cent. practically all round. That will mean that on agricultural implements the tax this year, as compared with last, will show a very marked reduction.

"By the change made, there is a direct loss in revenue to the extent of \$17,000,000. A little over \$17,000,000 reduction in tariff is taken off the articles we were most anxious to have on the free list, as well as necessities affecting the home life of the poorer class of the people, and this is made up by transferring that burden of paying that amount of money from the above referred to class to a class who are very much better able to pay, viz., the men who have large salaries and who are having large profits out of their business. So far, the move is in the right direction and what remains for us now, as I see it, is to prepare ourselves for the opportunity that will be afforded us when the commission undertakes its work.

"When the commission visits our province, we want to see to it that we have definite information to place before them. This information will require to be both comprehensive and specific, and I am advising that our board of directors begin working on it as soon as they get the rush of the summer campaign over. As I see it (and I think on this point you can be of service) it will be necessary for us to have a detailed statement wherever we make an attack on the tariff, showing clearly the ground on which we make that attack. With this in view, it will be necessary for us to go carefully into the organization of the company, asking for protection in order that we ascertain the actual cash invested in their business, eliminate all watered stock and then we want to make our calculations showing the exact percentage of profit there is in that business and also details as to cost of manufacture. I think if we go at this work as we are capable of doing, we will be able to demand that every company putting up arguments for continuation of protection will have to put all their cards on the table before that committee, and we will be able to show very clearly the position they occupy, and the unreasonableness or otherwise of their demand."

"I fear that my position may be misunderstood by some men in our province, and possibly some in our association. We have an ultra-radical press, and some men, who, to my mind,

are not giving very safe counsel to our people just now. They are, as far as I am able to see, not taking a broad view of this question and are dominated only by one idea, and in pressing for that, I feel are weakening our cause by the extreme statements they are making. Agitation is all right, but it is possible to precipitate matters and defeat the very purpose you have in view. As I view the whole situation, our opportunity is before us this summer and fall. We will keep up our campaign of education. We will meet the committee in all good faith and do everything in our power to put the facts before them. The responsibility will then rest upon the government to frame the platform on which they will make their appeal to the people. That platform will be before us in due time, and it will be up to us at that time to meet the government with our approval or condemnation.

"Some say, 'Why not precipitate matters now and force an election at once?' In my opinion such a course would be suicidal as far as our cause is concerned. In the first place, we would have to put that election through on the franchise bill, which was simply a war measure and would not express at all the voice of the electorate. A new franchise act, to my mind, must be made and our next appeal to the people must be when the women have their full right of voting. Furthermore, you are aware that there are serious limitations used in the framing of the franchise act for this war measure government, that under ordinary circumstances you or I would not stand for—not for a moment.

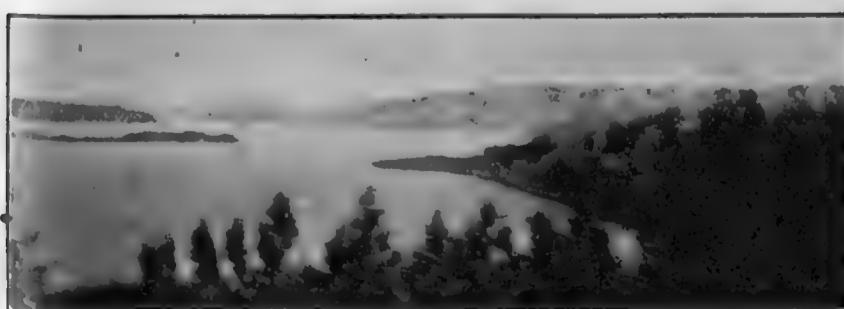
"As I see it, this important matter must be attended to in order to make an appeal to the people at all intelligent.

"Then there is the unsettled state of the soldiers' re-establishment work, and it will be a very much more intelligent pronouncement by the people when we are a little farther away from the unsettled condition of affairs produced by the war. All these things have had influence with me in leading me to reach the conclusion I have. I need not say to you that I have spent hours, night and day, giving this my most careful thought and consideration. I have no personal interests to serve. My days of service at most will only be brief and I want them to tell for righteousness and national development. This is my highest purpose in life. I fear I may be misinterpreted by some. My conscience in this matter is without offence.

"I have written you at length, as far as possible setting before you the situation as I see it in the hope that you would weigh the matter carefully and if you see matters in the same light as I do, use your influence to further these results. In any case I shall be glad to hear from you and am looking forward with a great deal of interest to the time when I shall have an opportunity to spend some time with you in conversation, when we can perhaps go more fully into this matter.

"Yours sincerely,
R. C. HENDERS."

I have written possibly strongly in my remarks introductory to the foregoing letter. I have done so in no critical spirit towards the directors of the association. I desire nothing to be said or to occur to cause division in the association or that will hamper its work. I wish it, therefore, to be understood that I do not complain of the action of its directors. Their disagreement with me is absolutely sincere, however mistaken I may think them to be.



Heider

No Gears to Strip

In the Heider friction drive the power is taken directly from the motor flywheel by two big metal discs—forward and reverse. No transmission gears—no gear stripping. Resistless pull without jerking or vibration. Seven speeds forward and reverse with one motor speed, and one lever for traction or belt work.

Eleven Years Actual Field Work

For 11 years Heider tractors have done every kind of traction and belt work on America's leading farms. Success built on eleven years' performance. You do not have to take a "demonstration" of one or two days at your guaranty.

Here are a few of the letters that have come in this spring:

"Have had my Heider 3 years and have the same fibre on my engine that came on it."—Boone Lipscomb, Grapevine, Texas.

"Have had my Heider 3 years. The Friction Drive is the best thing out, it is so simple and easy to handle. The Heider is the best ever."

H. H. Grambach, Poy Sippi, Wis.

"We have had a Heider 12-20 for two seasons; the Friction Drive for ease of handling and ease on engine and gears can't be beat."

J. J. Murray, Bad Axe, Mich.

Model C, with No. 19 2-3 Bottom CTX Power Lift Plow Quick Detachable Share



15 to 20% Less Parts

Clutch transmission and bevel gears all done away with. More power goes into pull—steady, flexible power as much or little as you need.

Saves repair expense—so easy to run that boys and girls operate Heiders.

Two sizes, 12-20 and 9-16. Write for Catalog of Heider Tractor and Rock Island Tractor Tools; the famous Rock Island Tractor Plows, 2, 3 or 4 C.T.X bottoms, and the Rock Island No. 35 one-man Tractor Disc.

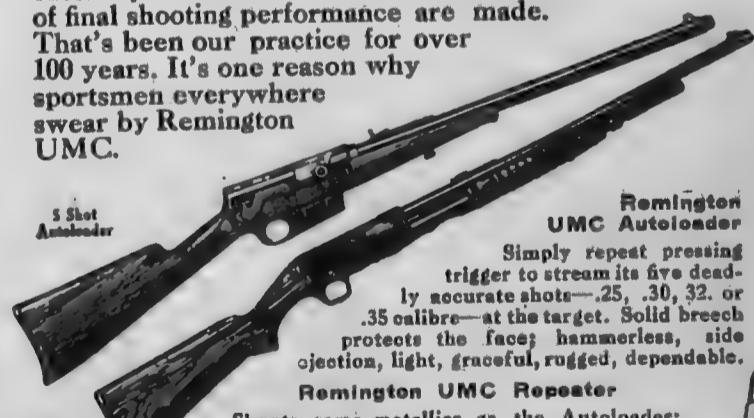
Waterloo Manufacturing Company
Waterloo, Portage La Prairie, Saskatchewan, Regina, Calgary
Manufactured by
ROCK ISLAND PLOW COMPANY
Rock Island, Ill.

Remington UMC

High Power Rifles

Every Remington UMC Rifle has a record of actual individual performance before it leaves the factory. Actually hundreds of tests of every part and of final shooting performance are made.

That's been our practice for over 100 years. It's one reason why sportsmen everywhere swear by Remington UMC.



Remington UMC Autoloader

Simply repeat pressing trigger to stream its five deadly accurate shots—.25, .30, .32, or .35 calibre—at the target. Solid breech protects the face; hammerless, side ejection, light, graceful, rugged, dependable.

Remington UMC Repeater

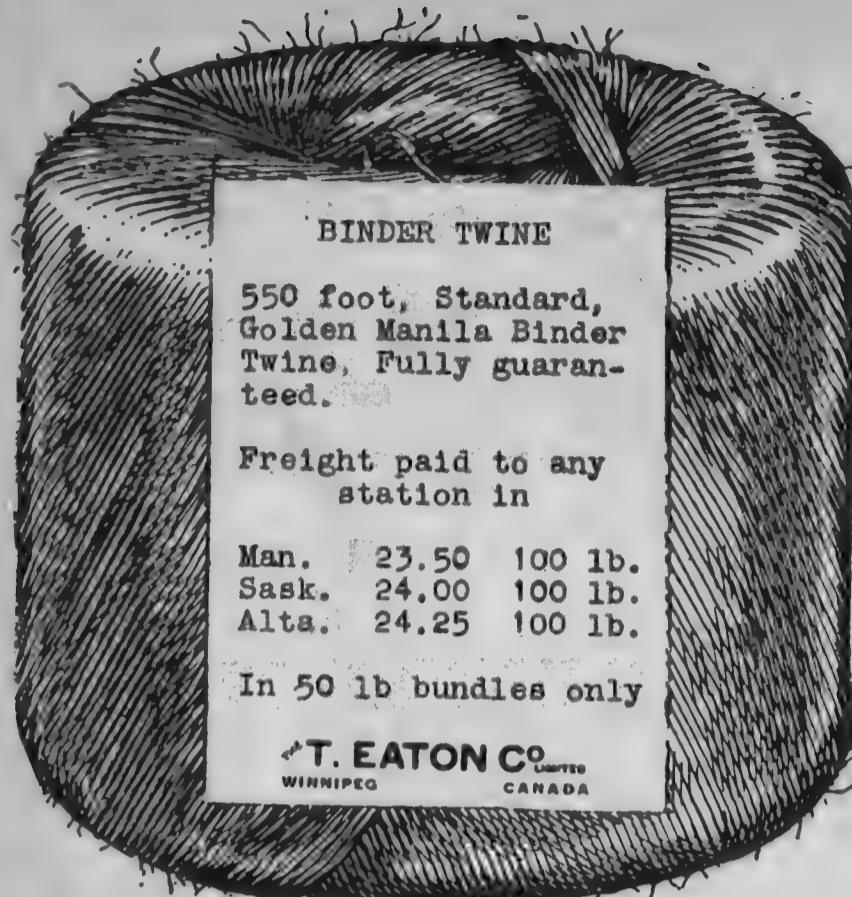
Shoots same metallics as the Autoloader; magazine holds 5 shots; reloading is done by a long-sliding fore-end, very smooth and positive. A compact, beautifully balanced weapon that gets you results.

Shoot Remington UMC Cartridges
Highest grade materials and our thorough tests ensure uniformity and splendid shooting. Over 450 sizes and calibres to suit any rifle or pistol made.

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Take the danger out of darkness with the new LIBERTY DAYLO, No. 3661. It leaves both hands FREE



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Battery dead? Bulb gone?

That's easy to fix. Just open the case and, printed there on the side of the battery is a number which instantly tells the Daylo dealer on the next corner what size you need—you don't have to take the light.

Stop in at lunch time. He has an Eveready Tungsten Battery to fit every Daylo or "flashlight." Eveready Mazda Bulbs, too.

Do it to-day—then you won't have to wish for your Daylo when you need it tonight—you'll have it.

CANADIAN NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY

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Move a regular place to keep your DAYLO—in the pocket of your car, on the kitchen shelf, in the top of your suitcase when you travel.



Tungsten Battery

Canada-626

Accept no substitute for the genuine Eveready Tungsten Battery. The longest-lived, brightest-burning battery for "flashlights."

John F. Reid on the Budget

Continued from Page 7

appointed to inquire into the cost of living was sitting in a room upstairs, and this is what we discovered: The shares of the Dominion Textile Company, to begin with, are 83 1/3 per cent. water, but to make the point still more explicit let me put it in the form of dollars and cents. A share in that company represents \$20 in cash and \$100 in water, and on this watered stock, as I have said, amounting to 83 1/3 per cent. water, they have paid \$1.2 per cent. dividends. They have done that after providing for reserve, depreciation, the payment of the war tax, and so on.

Dominion Textile Profits

Further Mr. Speaker, we discovered something else. I presume it would only seem a trifle to a manufacturer, but to me it seemed the appearance of a mountain, in fact it recalls the gigantic outlines of the Rocky Mountains—we discovered that the Dominion Textile Company had packed away \$1,000,000 somewhere, I do not know where, it did not show on the balance sheet or any of the accounts which the company presented to this committee of inquiry. Think of it, Mr. Speaker, \$1,000,000 packed away, and I am quite of the opinion that the federal government would not receive any war tax on that money—in fact it required a very great deal of persuasion, and a little more than persuasion, before we extracted that information from the gentleman representing the Dominion Textile Company. The information is now public property, it has been widely advertised in the press, and I am not disclosing any secret when I make the announcement. I ask: Is this government justified in protecting such companies to the tune of 30 or 35 per cent.? I agree that the Dominion Textile Company, and some other companies to which I am going to refer, require protection, but not a protective tariff. Now this is what the president of the privy council had to say the other day about the Dominion Textile Company, and I will read only a portion of his remarks:

Yesterday, by a strange coincidence, Sir Charles Gordon, president of that company—

meaning the Dominion Textile Company, and I notice that the president of that company is a knight; he has been knighted—

happened to be in my office, before my hon. friend had spoken. Some question came up about this announcement in the paper showing their large profits, and Sir Charles told me that more than 50 per cent. of the profit was made owing to the increase in value of raw cotton and other raw material they had on hand during the year. In other words, they had bought at a fortunate time; they had exercised good judgment in buying; the price of raw materials had gone up, and that resulted in more than one-half of the total profits they made. "He goes on to say further:

I am not mentioning that except for this point, namely, that if we are to adjust the tariff, having regard to preserving so far as is feasible, consistently with the public interest, existing manufacturing organizations, we must carefully look into the facts before we reach conclusions. That is my sole reason for mentioning this matter. If it is suggested that they earned these large profits because there was a tariff on those goods, I point out to my hon. friends that in today's Montreal Gazette, by another coincidence, is a list of the dividends paid by the British cotton companies during this past year, and it shows that the majority of the cotton companies in free trade England made on their capital stock a much larger profit than did the Dominion Textile Company in Canada. It is not necessary for me to trouble the house with the details which I have here, but the profits made on the capital stock run up to 90 per cent. That is no argument against free trade. It only shows that owing to war conditions—

Profits on Watered Stock

"Now Mr. Speaker, as many hon. members of this house know, there is no watered stock in any of the English companies, and in Great Britain the profits referred to are made under free trade conditions. In the case of the Dominion Textile Company, I have already told you of the amount of water that is in their stock and how they tucked away this nice little nest egg of \$1,000,000, and then they cry out for protection under a protective tariff. Let

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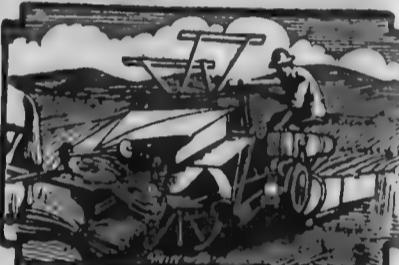
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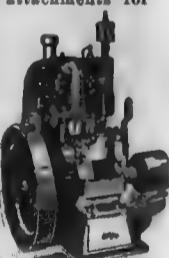
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me also refer to the Paton Manufacturing Company, a very wealthy concern. They also made a very snug war profit of 72 per cent., and are likewise enjoying a protection of 30 or 35 per cent. I contend, Mr. Speaker, that it is time that companies such as these should be put absolutely on the free list. I am also informed that the Dominion Canneries Limited, a company putting up foodstuffs, last year made a profit of 81 per cent. I think these facts are sufficient to convince any government that our Canadian manufacturers occupy a strong position. I am glad of that fact but I am firmly of the belief that by virtue of that strong position they are able to compete with any other manufacturing concerns in the world today.

The Ultimate Purchaser Pays

"I wish to say a word in passing in regard to a statement made by the hon. member for Frontenac (Mr. Edwards). He declared that on account of Montreal being a very large customs port of entry Eastern Canada paid proportionately a great deal more of customs tariff than did Western Canada. I want to put him right as to that. Montreal certainly is a very large customs port of entry. Goods coming into Canada from the Old Country are practically all entered at that port. But surely the hon. member for Frontenac knows that all the goods so entered are not for Eastern Canada; goods which come from the Old Country for Western Canada are also entered at the port of Montreal. The duty, of course, in the first place is paid at Montreal, but it is transferred and the consumer of the goods ultimately pays it. I do not think it was fair for the hon. gentleman to put his statement in that form. Perhaps he did not intend to do so. Even if the merchants in Montreal purchase these goods outright with the expectation of selling them, because they have paid the customs duty in the first place, does the hon. member mean to say that the western consumer does not pay it ultimately?"

Attacking the U.G.G.

"The hon. member tried to make out a case against the United Grain Growers Limited—which he called the Grain Growers' Grain Company. He asserted that this farmer's company was making extra profits by having hundreds of thousands of bushels of overage. The word 'overage' is used in the grain business, and simply means that when you ship out the grain from the terminal elevator, you may find that you have 100,000 bushels more than you shipped in. We will let it go at that. Does not the hon. member for Frontenac know—and I am informed he is an old parliamentarian, and no one will deny the fact that he is an intelligent man—does he not know that we have the Canadian Grain Act? That act controls the grain trade, and it does not matter who owns the terminal elevators, they are not allowed to weigh in their elevators any grain whatsoever, whether it is their own grain or grain on consignment; it is weighed by the Dominion government officials under the direct supervision of the Department of Trade and Commerce; and if there is any overage, that is not the fault of any grain company. Furthermore, when the grain is shipped out of the terminal elevator, the weighing is also done under the direct supervision of the government weigh master. The grain is also inspected by government inspectors, and the rate of dockage is fixed by them; the grain companies have no say whatsoever in regard to grade or dockage or weight. I am surprised that an hon. member of the intelligence of my good friend from Frontenac should exhibit to this house such utter ignorance of a very important act which was enacted while he was a member, but evidently he knew nothing about it."

Mr. Cockshutt on Farm Equipment

"Now, Mr. Speaker, I wish to make one more reference to a statement of the hon. member for Brantford (Mr. Cockshutt). I am sorry I have to go back, but this is too good to miss. The hon. member for Brantford, speaking in his constituency, made this statement:—

That \$758 represented the investment in implements on the average farm in the prairie provinces. After making this assertion, he added that this meant a



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little less than \$35. a year for ten years in duties collected, and the further remark that the tariff, therefore, was far from being a life and death matter with the farmers.

Now here is a list of the smallest equipment with which it is possible to make anything like a real attempt to operate a half-section farm in any one of the prairie provinces, with the present price of each implement, and the price in 1914:

	1914 Present Prices	Prices
Binder	\$165.00	\$260.00
Mower	60.00	82.65
Rake	36.00	54.45
Gang plow	93.25	130.00
Sulky	50.00	80.00
Walking plow	18.50	27.50
Set lever harrows	34.40	50.60
Set wooden drag harrows	24.75	30.00
Cart	28.50	40.00
Seed drill	187.00	206.85
Float (home-made)	8.00	10.00
Wagon	95.00	150.00
Set sledges	41.00	47.00
Jumpet	29.50	80.00

That is the rig which the farmer uses when he takes his dear wife out for a ride on the prairie—the best he can afford under the protective tariff. Buggy \$110.00 \$138.00 Tools 5.00 10.00 Fanning mill (32-inch) 35.00 45.00 Cultivator 72.00 100.00 Hay rack 9.00 16.50

Any farmer from western Canada who is a member of this house will know very well that many more articles are required on a half-section farm. The cost, then, in 1914, of the implements which I have mentioned was \$1,050.40, and their cost today is \$1,508.55. I would like to know where the hon. member for Brantford got his information, and on what kind of half-section farm the implements he would use would cost him \$578.

Setting Mr. Cockshutt Right

The hon. gentleman further told us that he was a farmer, and that he had often been out West.

Mr. COCKSHUTT: "The figure I gave was taken from provincial government returns, and is the average given for Saskatchewan. Certainly a jumper and a carriage are not considered agricultural implements, in the ordinary sense of the term.

Mr. J. F. REID: "If the hon. gentleman was actually a farmer he would consider that a jumper and a buggy were agricultural implements and necessary on the farm. Moreover, before the hon. gentleman states definitely that the agricultural implements necessary on a half-section farm on the western prairies would cost only \$758, he should make absolutely sure he is telling the truth. I hope that he will tell his constituents on a future occasion that in order to operate a half-section farm successfully the farmer must have implements costing \$1,508.55. If he wishes me to supply him with the figures, I shall be glad to do so."

"The other evening the member for Brantford invited some of his friends to visit his favorite woodpile, which, I have no doubt is out on his farm. He told us that in his farming operations it cost him \$1.25 to make a dollar. I am of the opinion that one of the leakages in connection with the farming operations of my good friend is due to the fact that he is still using a buck-saw. If he will buy a little gasoline—of course, my good friend would not like to do that, he would have to pay duty on the engine—of course, he will have to pay duty on it—and get a circular saw, he can make money by going about the towns and sawing wood—but he cannot do it by using a buck-saw."

Insurance for Returned Soldiers

Mr. Speaker, I wish to mention something to which I referred during the course of my remarks in the debate on the address from the throne. It is desirable that provision should be made for the insurance, at the public expense, of unpensioned men who have become undesirable insurance risks while on active military service. I know a number of men, not particularly in my own constituency, who have returned from the front and who are not considered by the medical board, or by the board of pension commissioners to be eligible for a pension, and who cannot secure life insurance with the ordinary life insurance companies. It is the duty of the government to see that the lives of those men are insured. If the government would open a life insurance bureau for returned soldiers and not only accept risks considered undesirable by the ordinary life insurance



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companies, but also issue policies on other soldiers who have returned from the front, the scheme could be made a paying one and a good business proposition, and a duty the state owes the returned men I speak of. Mr. Speaker, I am sorry that the union government did not bring down a budget which the western members could accept in full. In my remarks during the debate on the address, I gave the government fair warning of what my attitude would be, and, having stated my opinion, I am compelled, on principle—not playing politics, for that is a game I do not know—to vote against the budget. I shall, therefore, vote for the amendment, which I do not like; but I must do so because the rules of the house will not permit of our introducing as a sub-amendment the platform of the organized farmers."

Politics In The Army

THE close of the war and the discharge of officers and soldiers, is bringing to light much inside information prohibited under military discipline. In every war there is much graft, bungling, favoritism, pull, and politics. The political game was played by the Canadian politicians during the war, in many cases, to a scandalous degree.

The now famous Bruce report of the Canadian Army Medical Corps in 1916 created considerable sensation, but was hushed up and whitewashed. Colonel Bruce is Dr. Herbert A. Bruce, of Toronto, one of Canada's most eminent surgeons. He was appointed by Sir Sam Hughes to investigate the work of the army medical corps in England, and the care given to wounded soldiers in the hospitals. His report, which was prepared after an investigation by himself and five other medical officers, recommended important changes in the handling of wounded soldiers, and reflected upon the competence of Surgeon-General Carleton Jones.

Dr. Bruce's report was submitted to the Militia Council, comprising ten of the leading Canadian officers, including the late General Steele, and was endorsed and forwarded to the Canadian government. It was also endorsed by Sir Sam Hughes, and Dr. Bruce was instructed to carry out his recommendations, while Surgeon-General Jones was ordered to return to Canada. At that time, however, Sir George Perley was made overseas minister of militia, and politics immediately began to play a part in the administration of the army medical service.

Political influences were brought to bear and Perley created another commission, undoubtedly for the special purpose of discrediting the Bruce report and whitewashing the army medical service. At the head of the new commission was Sir William Babtie, who shortly afterwards became notorious through the exposure of his incompetence in Mesopotamia. The new board issued its report, which Perley gave to the London press, but refused to publish the reply of Colonel Bruce, made at Perley's request. Following that, Colonel Bruce was discharged from the service and humiliated in various ways, and similar treatment was meted out to the medical men who cooperated with him in the original investigation. The facts of the matter were placed before Sir Robert Borden, but he took no action, and in making statements in the House of Commons, Colonel Bruce charges that the premier mis-stated the facts.

Since his return to Canada Colonel Bruce has published his own report, and all the facts of the investigation, together with his correspondence with Sir George Perley and Sir Robert Borden, in book form. His documentary evidence is complete and he has made out a case against the political manipulations of Sir George Perley and the passive acquiescence of Sir Robert Borden, which, it would seem, is complete. The book is entitled "Politics and the Canadian Army Medical Corps," by Herbert A. Bruce, price \$2.00. The book may be obtained through the book department of The Grain Growers Guide, Winnipeg, at the price quoted.

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THIS thirty-two page illustrated booklet is of vital interest to every farmer in Canada. It answers the questions you have been asking. It solves the problems you have been wrestling with. It gives you just the kind of information about tractors and tractor farming that you have been looking for. Send free to any one. Mail the coupon to-day for your copy.

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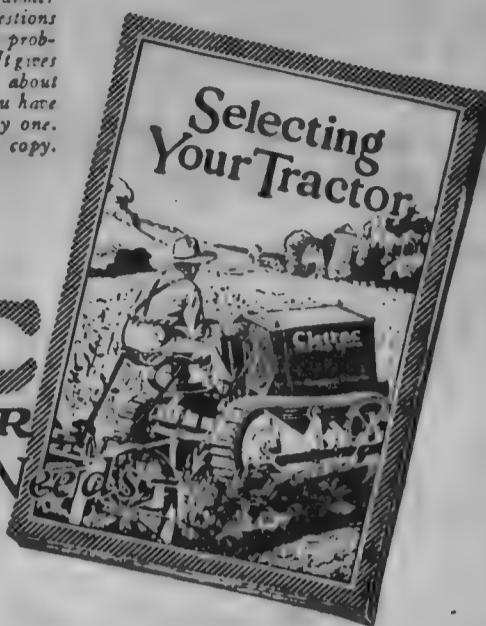
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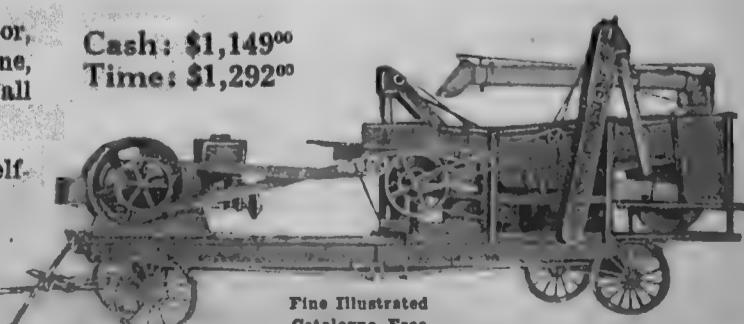
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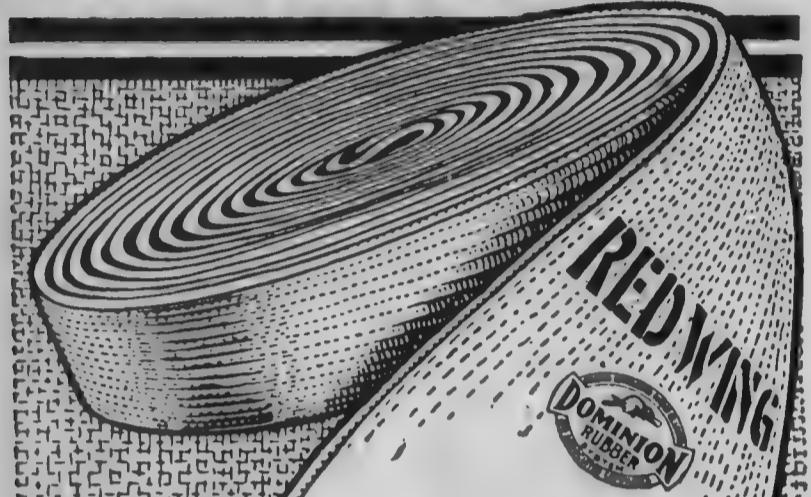
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The Deeper Life *Is Christ Coming to His Own at Last?*

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

A SINGULAR and notable feature of the present day is that with all the foment and agitation now going on in all civilized countries there is no outstanding thinker of international or even of national recognition.

At other times of commotion such figures have not been lacking. In the opening years of the Protestant Reformation lived that extraordinary man of letters, Erasmus, who, until he disappointed and alienated both parties by his reasoned and resolute determination not to be a partisan, exercised a commanding influence on both parties and throughout western Europe.

Before the tremendous outbreak of the French revolution, an outbreak for which their influence was largely responsible, we find Voltaire and Rousseau—Voltaire, the vitriolic critic of sham and injustice, both what was nearly such and what he in his not always wise justice thought such; Rousseau, the intoxicating advocate of a return to nature and the simple life from the feverish and perverting artificialities and abnormalities of civilization.

In the revolutionary period itself we have the less piquant, but more majestic figure of Goethe, the almost super-humanly wise and balanced and serene apostle of culture.

Last of these great literary sovereigns there passed away in 1910 the great troubled, perplexed, despairing Tolstoi, most deeply Christian of them all; yet not wholly Christian, heroic, yet pathetic figure; whose powerful, noble and yet in some respects morbid influence was the supreme personal influence throughout the reading world from 1885 till 1910.

It might perhaps be claimed that Maeterlinck holds a similar place today but I do not think he, in depth or range of influence, is comparable with the others. Philosophers like Kant and Hegel do not fall within this purview, their enormous influence directly affecting a very small class. Confining ourselves to English literature there has been, during the last century-and-a-half, an extraordinary succession of poets and essayists who have ruled the spirits of men.

Wordsworth, whose serene influence has bathed multitudes of wounded and unquiet hearts with nature's peace; Byron, incarnation of the spirit of revolt who "taught us little but our soul felt him as the thunders roll"; Carlyle, volcanic figure, not always with the wisdom or rightness, but with much of the flaming ethical passion, the overwhelming tumultuousness of the old Hebrew prophets; Ruskin, Carlyle's disciple, who revealed beauty as the minister of righteousness; Emerson, lofty, serene, unimpassioned (perhaps at times too serene and too unimpassioned), with his unrivalled insight into the spiritual laws of the universe and his intoxicating revelations of the greatness of the human soul. Tennyson, mirror, as no other, of the complex, manifold Victorian age, and with the art of painter and composer setting its sorrows and doubts and dark fears, its reverence for the past, its magnificent hopes for the future in an atmosphere of unrivalled melodiousness and beauty. Browning, less musical singer, but in his rugged and laborious verse building up the not always poetic but profoundest body of wisdom-reared by any poet, Shakespeare excepted, and Shakespeare a doubtful exception. Whitman, colorless, slouch-hatted, unconventional, with his "barbaric yawp" at whose advent the older poets would distressfully draw aside their singing robes, but whose formless chants on democracy, comradeship, and the glory of the common man made the old courtly melodies seem for a time at least rather tame and thin.

Not one of these great thinkers, it can safely be affirmed, exercises today the fascination that he did. This might well seem a great loss. To be spell-bound by some great mind, intoxicated to have a fever kindled in one's blood,

is one of the most entrancing and enriching experiences life has to yield. I can remember when I discovered Carlyle and struggled through the first part of *Sartor Resartus*, and after passing through the gloom and sadness of the Everlasting No and the Centre of Indifference came at last to the sunlit heights of the Everlasting Yea, unable to contain myself I threw down the book and rolled on my bed in an ecstasy of delight. I question if there is anyone giving those transports today.

And yet I doubt if this is a loss. Human hearts have unalterably and eternally their deep instincts of reverence, devotion and loyalty. These exist today as of old, and will sooner or later find expression. Conceivably another great poet or thinker may appear. Of this, however, there is little sign. Perhaps there is no need of him. Perhaps we shall be the better off without him.

"When half gods go
The gods arrive."

May we slightly alter Tennyson's noble lines?

"Our little thinkers have their day;
They have their day and cease to be;
They are but broken lights of thee,
And Thou, O Christ, are more than
they."

Perhaps this great vacancy, this vacancy which all of us, probably at first thought would pronounce deplorable, may be a fitting place for Christ.

Perhaps the true Master of men may at last be coming into His own. When we come to think of it, we Anglo-Saxon Protestants have never in any general way treated Jesus Christ as really our Lord and Master. We have formally acknowledged Him by speaking of Him reverently and paying Him homage in public prayer, and praise and discourse. A few have spoken about Him in the spontaneous and frequent way in which men speak of one they greatly admire and love, some of them suggesting a shallow effusiveness, some a devotion as deep as frank. But there have been very few who have shown concerning Jesus Christ the natural, spontaneous unfailing enthusiasm which hosts of us have shown for someone or other of the great masters I have referred to, or Shakespeare, or Dickens, or George Meredith. Except during deeply interesting revival services how seldom one would find a little group of men or women in a social gathering earnestly talking about Jesus Christ.

There are many reasons for this—it may be, and some not regrettable—a natural reserve about things sacred, shrinking from possible lack of sympathy, but I cannot help thinking that the main reason for our prevalent silence in regard to Christ is that we have, most of us, Christians though we call ourselves, never been seized by Him as some of us have been seized by one or other of the lesser masters. We have talked about the Luthers and the Knoxes, and the Wesleys; we have discussed creeds and churches a thousand times more than we have talked about Jesus Christ and His distinctive ideas and purposes.

And perhaps we are going to find in this wonderful and critical time that Jesus Christ is a greater Master than Rousseau or Carlyle, or Ruskin, or Tolstoi ever was, and that nothing can carry the world through the strain of the next quarter of a century but a downright enthusiasm for Him.

Much of the Christianity of the past has been only Churchianity. Much of

Continued on Page 43

The Countrywoman

DODGE & CO.

Soldier Settlement

THE other day, travelling down the line from Dauphin to Winnipeg, there was a man on the train who had come from the Prairie River country where he had been assisting soldiers to locate on land which they were securing under the Soldiers' Land Settlement arrangement of the federal government. If not mistaken, he said he had charge of supplies.

He explained that there were 17 townships of land that had been given by the forestry department to the government for soldiers' settlement. It was quite heavily wooded for the most part, and the nearest corner was some 14 miles from the railway. He told about fording two rivers to reach the place where some of the soldiers' land was located. Asked whether any of the soldiers locating there had wives and families, he replied that many of them had. There are no roads there, no schools, nothing but woods and creeks and sloughs. Asked how much money the soldier could get on that land, he said that they could get up to \$3,000, "it depended." Heaven knows on what! He said that \$400 could be used for clearing land. According to those who have cleared bush land the cost is in the neighborhood of \$10 for clearing and \$15 for preparing the land for seed, per acre. \$400 will, therefore, clear less than ten acres for seed. Soldiers, no matter how physically fit on their return from overseas, cannot have the physical stamina and endurance for hard work which they had before going to war. We, therefore, find the government on its wonderful soldiers' settlement scheme about which we have been promised so much, unloading the roughest land in the country upon the men who have fought for the country expecting them to open it up, and help pay the war debt by the most difficult physical labor which it is possible to conceive.

While women should be vastly interested in the treatment meted out to the returned soldier, they should be even more interested in the welfare of the women who are settling up this country. The only reason those men are going up to the Prairie River country and taking their families with them, where pioneering is of the most difficult, is because they have not been given an opportunity to secure land from which it is easier to produce a living, and nearer railway facilities. Yet we were told long ago that arable land held by speculators in any part of the West would be expropriated for soldiers. No one of our acquaintance has ever heard of a single piece of speculator's land being expropriated, unless that speculator was getting all the money for the land which he wanted. It should be a mighty grave concern to the women of the West, that scores of other women are to be sent up to the roughest country imaginable, simply because the government has not the mental or moral gumption to honor its promises.

There is a clause in the Farmers' Platform which reads, "A land settlement scheme based on a regulating influence in the selling price of land. Owners of idle lands should be obliged to file a selling price on their lands, that price to be regarded as an assessable value for purposes of taxation."

If the lack of action of the government in expropriating suitable land for the returned soldiers and his family is not a challenge to the women of Canada to come into the organization which stands unequivocally for the settlement of lands near to railway and market facilities, then our faith in the women of Canada is quite without foundation.

Brandon Rest Tent

The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association again had a rest tent at Brandon fair. Although its location was out of way of the beaten path, farm people looked for the tent this year, and it afforded accommodation to many scores of persons. Miss Mabel E. Finch, provincial secretary of the Women's Section, and Colin Burnell, field secretary, were in charge, and were success-

ful in interesting many people in the Grain Growers' Association. Literature of all kinds was there for distribution. It proved to be the headquarters of the association and its members.

Health Department Exhibit

The exhibit of the Manitoba Department of Public Health is now one of the fixtures of the provincial exhibition held annually at Brandon. The exhibit this year was just as fine, if not larger, than that of former years. There was this omission this year, however, that the department did not conduct the clinic. The clinic equipment was arranged in a tent, and the tent proved too warm for little babies. There was a nurse in charge, however, who gave what instructions were asked for, and helped, in an informal way, the mothers who brought the little babies in.

The exhibit proper was held in the small building to the right of the display building, and was especially well arranged. It was gratifying to the nurses in charge to welcome so many visitors, and give so much information on health matters. Every time the writer neared the building it was filled to overflowing, and the nurses were engaged in conversation with many persons.

manship was of the best. This phase of vocational training has the added advantage of providing a remunerative vocation for the soldier on his discharge from the hospital. There were several completed sets of harness, single and double, besides many of the parts in the exhibit.

The basketry work was especially good. There was one piano lamp that was of notable attractiveness, and the soldier who made it had spent only a week and a half in making it. Baskets and trays of various designs completed that part of the exhibit.

Those in charge of the work gave a full explanation of the value of vocational training and occupational therapy to invalids. For those whose fingers and hands are still they give work which will exercise the fingers, such as weaving and basketry. For those who need concentrated development of the nerves and muscles, bead work and embroideries of various kinds are given, and so on. Close concentration, as well as developing the muscles that require developing, provide a diversion to the mind of the soldier.

Hot School Luncheons

Fully 80 per cent. of the children in rural schools carry a cold lunch to school

burner oil stove, a cupboard where the utensils and a supply of non perishable staple groceries may be kept, and a couple of good sized saucepans are sufficient to make a start.

In one school, where the teacher was interested in this idea, vegetables, which lasted far into the winter, were grown in the school garden. This teacher was fortunate enough to secure the interest and co-operation of the parents and trustees, with the result that after the initial expenses had been paid by a school concert, the board of trustees consented to supply the necessary funds from the general school revenue. Other schools that have undertaken this good work have been assisted by some women's organizations in the district.

Much of the material used in supplying this hot lunch may be brought from home by the children themselves. The child may bring milk for cocoa or cream soup, his own potato for baking, an egg, or vegetables for soup. A new dish may be taught once a week to the older pupils, who, under the teacher's supervision, have charge of the meal. We have excellent courses in household science as a part of each teacher's normal school training, and our teachers are well equipped to give these lessons.

The children may supply their own cup, plate, spoon and fork, and the table should be properly set. When the novelty wears off the meal becomes an occasion of social enjoyment and like a home meal, or a children's party. The school becomes a more interesting place to the child. This food is more easily digested and has a greater nutritive value. His body is more comfortable and therefore better able to resist disease and cold. As a result, the child becomes more mentally efficient. The meal gives the teacher new opportunities in the matter of table habits and manners, and the preparation and serving of the dish gives both boys and girls a training which is of great value and which may be made use of at once at home.

It is impossible to estimate the value the country child will get from meals such as these. Incidentally, he is trained in much that really counts in his after life and which has hitherto been omitted at school and neglected at home. Surely it is time to consider our schools in the real light of the relation they bear to the whole life of the child.

Contributor.

A Lullaby

Because some men in khaki coats
Are marching out to war,
Beneath a torn, old flag that floats
As proudly as before;
Because they will not stop or stay,
But march with eager tread,
A little baby far away
Sleeps safely in her bed.
Because some grim, gray sentinels
Stand always silently,
Where each dull shadow falls and swells
Upon a restless sea;
Because their lonely watch they keep,
With keen and wakeful eyes,
A little child may safely sleep
Until the sun shall rise.
Because some swift and shadowy things
Hold patient guard on high,
Like birds, or sails, or shielding wings
Against a stormy sky;
Because a strange light spreads and
sweeps
Across a darkened way,
A little baby softly sleeps
Until the dawn of day.

—G. R. Glasgow.

Nurse Writes

The Guide is in receipt of a letter from a Chautauqua nurse from Ontario who wishes to get in touch with a doctor or other interested persons in small towns in the west where there is no nurse. She has had three years' experience; would come west with the view of settling and working at profession in place where doctors have no help, where a nurse is badly needed. The Guide would be glad to forward any letters from interested parties to this nurse. Send them in care of the Countrywoman.



The Reading Room in the Y.M.C.A. at Saskatoon.

Different spaces were allotted to the baby, its fare, care, and habits. Other spaces were given over to water supply, to sanitation, to the care of tubercular patients, to the elimination of that disease-carrying house-fly, to the things injurious to baby's and children's health, and to the other agencies that promote or destroy the public health. It is said that the Manitoba Health Department has one of the best exhibits in Canada, and certainly its annual appearance at the largest gathering of persons of which Manitoba can boast must place the department in the public eye as few other things could do.

Returned Soldiers' Exhibit

One of the most interesting corners of the provincial fair at Brandon, this year, was that of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, in the display building. There were more than 100 exhibits, all the work of the convalescent soldiers at Tuxedo. Perhaps that which elicited most comment and interest was the one devoted to the manufacture of artificial limbs. Everything was shown from the raw material, the cork, raw hides, and leather, to the limbs ready to be fitted to the body. The workmanship was specially fine, and demonstrated the care in teaching, since the persons who made them had had at the most only a few months' training.

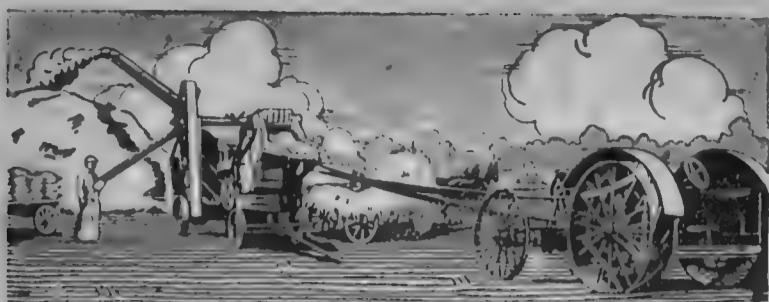
Another interesting feature of the exhibit was the harness. Here again the makers of the harness had only a few months' training, and their work

in the morning. This lunch is of greater or less nutritive value and is devoured at various times during the day, at recess, at noon, or later in the day, according to the supply on hand. The meal cannot, even with the greatest stretch of imagination, be said to be eaten. It is bolted during play, or amid unsanitary surroundings, and has been, and is, a real menace to the manners, health and morals of the children. The opportunities of the noon hour have been wasted long enough. It can be utilized in such a manner that it will have probably more bearing on the child's future usefulness than an hour spent at mathematics.

The Alberta government has recently shown an interest in this problem of the noon hour and is doing much to assist the pupils and teachers to get some real benefit and to utilize the educational opportunities to be found in the school luncheon. It has not been found practicable to prepare and serve a complete luncheon in the school, but one hot dish, prepared by the pupils under the direction of the teacher and served at this noon meal every day, has been proven of the greatest value, both from the standpoint of hygiene and of efficiency.

During cold weather such hot dishes as cocoa, creamed soups or creamed vegetables can be prepared and served to the children along with their regular lunch.

A table top placed over the tops of the desks may be used if a real table is not available. The equipment necessary for the preparation of the food is not elaborate or expensive, a two-



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Farm Women's Clubs

The New Electorate

TO those who have been devoting time and energy to the cause of the organized farm women, it is very gratifying to note evidences of increased interest in the work of the Women's Section, G.G.A. of Saskatchewan. Daily, the mail brings enquiries for literature to help organize Women's Sections, and requests for copies of the Farmers' Platform, while the demand for speakers far exceeds the supply.

Now that the war is over, and with it the necessity for patriotic war work, our members are turning their attention to social and economic questions, with a view to taking the part to which their new citizenship entitles them, in the forthcoming political action contemplated by the association.

Women have been so busy with the comfort and welfare of "Our Boys," that they have not fully realized the fact of their citizenship, and that they are now half the electorate, but since the decision for political action, at the recent convention, farm women are waking up to the duties and privileges of their new position. For years women have been working indirectly (the only way open to them) for social and economic reforms of many kinds, but it has been up-hill work when they have had no direct influence on legislation, and progress has been necessarily slow.

Now, conditions are changed—and Canadian women are peculiarly fortunate in this respect, as they have a fuller franchise than any other English-speaking country, except, perhaps, New Zealand. To Canada belongs the honor of electing the first woman member of parliament in the British Empire, and, surely, it is a good omen that this first woman member (Mrs. McKinney, member of the Alberta legislature), is non-partisan. Dr. Bland, in his address to the Regina convention, deplored the fact that the political weeds and thistles of the older countries had been imported into this new soil, which could so easily have been kept clean, and it is to be earnestly hoped that the new electorate will heed the warning, and keep out the noxious weeds of political parties, remembering only that to accomplish the aim of a greater and better Canada, it is necessary to adopt the slogan of brotherhood, "each for all, and all for each."

"Reconstruction" has become such a hackneyed word that its significance is practically lost, but nevertheless it must be realized that in this very reconstruction period which is now before the countries, lies Canada's opportunity. Conditions are now as bricks in the hands of the builder, and whether the result will be a beautiful, symmetrical edifice, which will be to the honor and glory of this generation, or a marred, ugly structure, which will have to be rebuilt by posterity, depends upon the ideals of this young country, and how YOU live up to them. Let each woman remember that her newly-acquired franchise makes her as politically important as the biggest profiteer in the country, and it is up to HER to study and understand public questions, so that, when opportunity offers, she will be in a position to improve the quality of the vote, and not merely double the quantity.

If the new citizens of our splendid country, which, as some one aptly remarked, "has its future before it," lend their best efforts to the four principal aims of our association—Organization, Education, Co-operation, Legislation, they will do much towards the realization of the organized farmers' ideal "Equity."—Provincial secretary, Women's Section, G.G.A. of Sask.

Local with Live Members

At the request of the secretary of the Bowden U.F.W. local, I visited Bowden on Saturday, July 5, and spent a very interesting afternoon with the members in the U.F.A. hall. This is really the first business meeting the local has had since March, when they organized themselves. After the value and necessity of co-operation among farm women at the present time was explained, I made an appeal to each member to see that this local becomes one of the best in Alberta. There are

lots of live members in this local, and Mrs. Cunningham, the able secretary, hopes to have the pleasure of enrolling every farmer's wife in the district under the banner of the U.F.W.A. They have 21 members already and only had two meetings. I hope to see a representative from Bowden at Alix for the district association meeting to be held during the month of July. Mrs. Hengster has undertaken the agency for The Grain Growers' Guide.—Mrs. K. Maguire, director for Red Deer constituency.

A Varied Program

The regular monthly meeting of the Tugaske Woman Grain Growers' Association was held at the home of Mrs. Geo. Prebble, on Thursday, July 24. Notwithstanding the intense heat, a goodly number assembled, 12 members and eight visitors present.

The meeting opened with singing, and the program consisted of various offerings from the members: Readings, vocal and instrumental music, and a paper on Co-operation. Four new members were added, and prospects of more next month. Our local regrets the removal of a valued member and our secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Gill, who has taken up residence in Alberta.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. McMullen, and the subject will be The Farmers' Platform. The meeting adjourned, and ice cream and cake were served by the hostess. The officers of our local are: President, Miss A. Prebble; vice-president, Mrs. J. Wolfe; directors, Mrs. F. Mitchell, Mrs. W. Cooper, Mrs. R. E. Seaman.—Mrs. R. E. Seaman, secretary-treasurer.

Never Missed a Meeting

The Invincible Allies of Lance Valley have reorganized this spring after several months of inaction on account of the influenza. Our local is small but alive. We meet every two weeks and some members have never missed a meeting last year or this, which shows a commendable interest. We are busy studying up such literature as Social Welfare, Child Welfare, Farmers' Platform, etc. We have organized a Sunday school and we finance it too, and intend to finance a preaching service as often as we can secure a minister to conduct a service for us. We have also had a couple of social evenings to welcome home our returned boys. In fact we are trying, though our numbers are small, to do all we can to promote interest in the social welfare of our community.—Mrs. Moffat, secretary, Invincible Allies W.G.G.A.

Still Alive

The Woodlawn W.G.G.A. is still alive. Since the war has ended, and Red Cross work over, more time has been spent on our G.G.A. work, and we have had some interesting meetings, with good papers on appropriate subjects. We keep up a little Sunshine Fund, for the purpose of giving little gifts and flowers to our members where illness prevails. When we lost a member from our community just recently, our club sent a beautiful wreath. All our G.G.A. babies are greeted on their arrival with a Baby Diary, to be kept up by the mother. The money left on hand for the Red Cross fund has been sent to headquarters, and with each \$25, the name of a member of the club was sent also, and in this way we have secured several life-memberships in the Red Cross Society, which are very much appreciated by the fortunate members.

On June 27, we held our annual picnic, which proved a success, and which, as is usual with picnics, ended with a good shower of rain. As the rain was much needed, it did not at all dampen the spirits of the picnickers. At our July meeting we had a speaker from the University, Saskatoon, who gave instructions for using paper patterns, altering, fitting, etc., and we now have prospects of having lessons along the line of dressmaking and millinery, in the near future.

We are gradually building up our library with choice books, as we have the opportunity. Topics and leaders for next six months have been selected as

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follows: August—Miss King, topic of her own choice; Miss Stocking, A Trip through British Columbia. September—Mrs. Sparrow, Woman's Relation to the Social Service Movement. October—Mrs. McMillan, Child Training. November—Mrs. Campbell, Our Community's Social Life; Thanksgiving thoughts in answer to roll call. December—Annual meeting and Christmas suggestions by all the members. Mrs. J. L. Rousell, secretary, Woodlawn, W.G.G.A., Juniper, Sask.

Successful Rest Room

The July meeting of the Clunie W.G. G.A. was held at the home of Mrs. Harry Sharp, with 12 members and two visitors present, and proved most enjoyable. The meeting was opened with the National Anthem. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved. With regard to the St. John Ambulance Class, we were reluctantly compelled to discard the idea of establishing a class at present—so many things made it difficult. But if, in the near future, we find it feasible to co-operate with Biggar, and the Star of the West W.G.G.A., we shall be there.

The president reported that the Biggar council had met our delegation re rest room funds for another year's work in a very generous manner, donating \$150 toward expenses, this being \$50 more than their previous year's subscription. This we consider a substantial testimony to the utility of our undertaking. The secretary produced an agreement duly executed for the coming year, for the rest room—everything is in order, and running smoothly.

The entertainment committee for this month was Mrs. Fortune, Mrs. Chillcott and Mrs. Lane. Mrs. Chillcott sang several songs, which were well rendered and much appreciated. Mrs. Fortune gave a splendid paper on Rural Schools, which had for its keynote Co-operation, for the benefit of the children all along the line. Mrs. Lane read a most amusing "Set of Minutes," which, besides the minutes, contained a verbatim account of the conversation—truly it was funny. We concluded the amusement with a contest—flowers and vegetables—in which all joined, and thoroughly enjoyed. Tea followed, and we dispersed, only sorry that the afternoon had gone so quickly. The club's slogan, "God watch between thee and me till we meet again," ended another pleasant and instructive meeting.—Mrs. Margaret Hindle, secretary, Clunie, W.G.G.A., Goldberg, Sask.

U.F.W.A. Briefs

Our local is getting to be quite the leading spirit of the community.—Mrs. Roy Ballhorn, Cherry Grove, U.F.W.A.

Peerless U.F.W.A. is planning to start a school garden contest.—Miss Irene Jansson, secretary.

This is just a new local organized in March, and we are all very much interested in the work. We held a very good meeting recently, when the men joined with us in the evening for a social time. Three members have been transferred from the Notre Dame U.F.A. to our club. We are to have a joint meeting with the men to elect delegates to the district convention.—Mrs. D. Shillett, secretary, Horse Hills, U.F.W.A.

Mr. Bredin is holding a series of meetings through this district, and among other things he expects to form a branch of the U.F.W.A. here.—H. L. Dundas, secretary, Bear Lake, U.F.A.

A new local to be known as Hope U.F.W.A., has been formed at Carrot Creek. Mrs. Jack Metcalfe, the secretary, writes, "Owing to the busy time, and, I think, the lack of advertising, we had a small turnout at our first meeting, but we have prospects of a fairly strong local, considering the widely scattered settlement. No business was taken up with the exception of appointing a committee to work in conjunction with a committee from Carrot Creek U.F.A. to inspect sites mentioned for a cemetery, and report at the next meeting."

We have got a U.F.W.A. started, thanks to the efforts and visit of Mrs. Sears. I feel that this will help us considerably.—R. Law, secretary, Claresholm U.F.A.

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Cooling Desserts

THE problem of summer desserts is often a very real one. One's appetite is not as keen in summer as a rule and puddings have to be especially tempting. Gelatine plays a large part in the making of dainty summer desserts and jellies. Junket tablets make a quick dessert and the coloring and flavoring may be varied each time. Junkets are very good for children, and, contrary to the belief that children never like what is good for them, children generally like them, especially if the junket is colored a delicate pink, or served with a bit of jelly or preserved strawberry. A dessert that is prepared in the morning is a great help in warm weather, as soon as breakfast is over make the pudding for dinner, and set it aside to cool, then the matter is off one's mind and there is less cooking to be done in the heat of the day. If gelatine desserts are to be made it is often well to prepare them the night before for unless one has plenty of ice it is sometimes difficult to get a jelly or cream gelatine to set in time for the noon meal when it is made in the morning. Jelly made with the fresh fruit juices and gelatine is especially wholesome.

If your family is large you will need two jelly powders. Fill a mold, a ring mold if you have one, with orange jelly powder. At serving time decorate it with sliced bananas and fill the centre with whipped cream. Decorate with cherries or a bit of red jelly.

Banana Float

1 pint milk	Pinch salt
1 tablespoon corn-starch	2 bananas
2 eggs	Flavoring
½ cup sugar	Whipped Cream

Make a custard with the milk, eggs, cornstarch, sugar and salt. Cool and flavor and pour over two large bananas which have been sliced in a glass serving dish. Chill and just before serving decorate with tiny, floating islands of whipped cream and banana slices. Oranges may be used in place of the bananas and the top covered with meringue decorated with orange slices.

Grape Whip

1 teaspoon corn-starch	1 cup grape juice
1 cup cream	Whites two eggs
	Sponge cake

Heat the grape juice and stir in the cornstarch which has been previously mixed in a little cold water. Whip the cream very stiff and beat the whites of the eggs. When the grape juice mixture is very cold whip it into the cream, add the whites of the eggs and serve at once on small rounds of sponge cake.

Jubilee Pudding

2 cups water	1 lemon
1 cup sugar	3 eggs

Boil the water, add the grated rind and juice of one lemon, then mix the cornstarch and sugar and stir into the boiling water. When thick cook for a few minutes to take the raw taste off the cornstarch, remove from the fire and stir in the stiffly-beaten whites of three eggs. Serve very cold with a custard sauce made of the yolks of the eggs. If eggs are scarce two will answer for this recipe.

Pineapple Cream

Pineapple cream is very delicious and very easily made.
1 can pineapple
½ cup sugar
1 pint thick cream
2 tablespoons gelatine

If one can buy shredded pineapple it saves trouble, otherwise cut the slices as fine as possible. Soak the gelatine in cold

water and set the dish containing it in hot water until the gelatine is dissolved. Whip the cream until stiff add the sugar and the pineapple juice, and, lastly, whip in the pineapple. Stir occasionally while it is cooling so that the pineapple will not settle to the bottom of the dish. Serve cold decorated if liked with cherries or bits of jelly.

Lemon Rice Pudding

1 cup rice	¼ cup sugar
1 pint milk	Rind and juice 1 lemon
1 pint water	1 tablespoon butter
4 eggs	

Boil the rice in the water until tender but not broken, add the milk and the yolks of the eggs. Mix the sugar and the lemon juice and rind, put in pudding pan and bake until set. Make a meringue of the whites and serve heaped on the top. This pudding may be made by cooking the milk and rice, lemon juice and sugar in a double boiler. Remove from the fire and stir in the yolks of the eggs well beaten, cook for one minute, beat the whites until stiff and stir in. Serve hot or cold with plain or whipped cream.

Mrs. W.J.H.

Tapioca Cream

2-3 cup tapioca	2-3 cup sugar
	½ teaspoon salt
	½ teaspoon vanilla

Soak the tapioca in two cups of water for several hours. Drain water from the tapioca and cook in the scalded milk until transparent. A double boiler is preferable. Beat the yolks of the eggs very light add to the sugar. Mix in with the tapioca and cook three minutes. Beat egg whites stiff, remove pudding from fire. Stir in whites and vanilla. Serve very cold.

Mrs. A.T.

Fruit Jelly

2 cups boiling water	2 tablespoons granulated gelatine
1 cup pineapple juice	2 tablespoons cold water
3 tablespoons lemon juice	1 cup pineapple cubes

Soak the gelatine in cold water, pour the boiling water over the sugar, add the gelatine and stir until dissolved; do not boil. Add the juice drained from canned pineapple and the lemon juice and sugar. Set aside to cool and when the mixture begins to set add the pineapple cubes. Turn into a mold first dipped in cold water. Garnish with pineapple cubes and whipped cream. Any home canned fruit may be used in place of the pineapple, and oranges dates or bananas added.

Snow Pudding

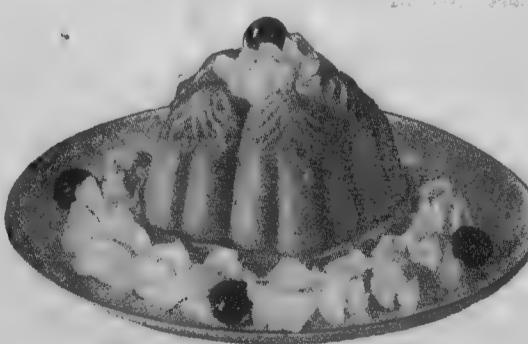
(Chocolate Sauce)	Whites of 2 eggs
½ cup sugar	2 ½ cups milk
2 ½ cups milk	½ cup powdered sugar
1-3 cup cornstarch	1-3 teaspoon salt
	1 teaspoon vanilla

Mix the cornstarch and salt with one-half cup milk. Scald remaining milk; add cornstarch mixture gradually, while stirring constantly and let cook fifteen minutes. Beat whites of egg until stiff, and then gradually, while beating constantly, add sugar and vanilla. Add to the cooked mixture, and beat vigorously one minute. Turn into a mold, first dipped in cold water; chill, remove from mold and serve with

Chocolate Sauce

2 ounces unsweetened chocolate	Yolks of 2 eggs
½ cup sugar	1-8 teaspoon salt
	½ cup vanilla

Put chocolate, ½ cup sugar and cold milk into double boiler, and cook until milk is scalded. Mix yolks of eggs with ½ cup sugar and salt, and beat eight minutes. Pour milk gradually, while beating constantly, onto egg mixture; return to double boiler and stir constantly until mixture thickens. Strain, cool and flavor with vanilla.



Lemon Milk

Chocolate Juncet

1 quart milk Juncet tablet
 1 square chocolate or $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
 2 tablespoons cocoa Whipped cream
 1 teaspoon vanilla.

Take out one-half cup of the milk, add the melted chocolate or cocoa and boil one minute. Add the sugar to the remaining milk and stir until it is dissolved. Add the sugar and milk to the chocolate mixture and see that it is about lukewarm. Dissolve the juncet tablet in cold water and add it to the milk. Set in a warm place until it is congealed then cool. This may be served in individual glasses and topped with whipped cream.

Coffee Juncet

In place of the chocolate in the above recipe use one-half cup freshly boiled coffee. Serve with whipped cream or plain cream. Only fresh whole milk should be used in making juncet.

Mock Maple Mousse

1 tablespoon gelatine Yolks 3 eggs
 1 cup maple syrup 1 cup cream
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water

Soak the gelatine in the cold water. Heat the maple syrup and pour it over the well-beaten yolks of the eggs. Cook until it thickens slightly. Remove from the fire and pour it over the gelatine. When the mixture is fairly cool beat in the cream beaten stiff. Fill molds with the mixture; put it aside until it is set.

Prune Jelly

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. prunes	1 cap fruit juice
1 cup water	1 tablespoon lemon
Juice 2 oranges	juice
1 heaping tablespoon	Sugar
gelatine	

Soak the prunes overnight, and cook in a little water until they are soft, remove the stones, and place the prunes in a wet mold. Have the cup of water boiling. Remove from the fire and add the gelatine and stir until dissolved; add the cup of prune or other fruit juice and the orange and lemon juice and sugar to taste. Strain over the prunes. Serve with whipped cream.

Molded Rice

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup rice	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup water
$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk
1 tablespoon gelatine	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup thick cream
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup brown sugar or	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup seeded raisins
maple syrup	

Cook rice, water and salt in double boiler until water is absorbed, add the milk. Cook until creamy and tender about one and one-half hours. Soak the gelatine in one-quarter cup of cold water and add it to the rice, then add the sugar and vanilla. Take from the fire and stir occasionally until cool. When cool add the cream whipped stiff. Pour into one large or several small moulds. Turn out. Cook the raisins in the syrup for a few minutes. Pour this around the rice after it has been turned out of the mold.

Lemon Milk Jelly

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ heaping tablespoons	2 cups boiling water
powdered gelatine	6 tablespoons sugar
Yolks of 3 eggs	2 cups milk
Rind and juice of one	Whipped Cream
lemon	

Soak the gelatine in cold water. Dissolve it in the boiling water. Add the

sugar, yolks of the eggs and the milk. Stir in the double boiler until almost boiling. Add the grated rind and juice of one lemon. Turn into a mold which has been wet with cold water. When it is set turn out and decorate with cherries and whipped cream.

Free Cook Books

Most of the firms manufacturing and dealing in food products in common use have issued cook books explaining the composition of the special product they manufacture and choice recipes for using them. These cook books have been prepared by experts and contain many new recipes and helpful hints. Even the most experienced cook will find them useful. More or less of these food products are used in every home and are steadily becoming more widely used. With the exception of two or three, the prices of which are specially mentioned, all these cook books may be had free for the asking by writing to the addresses given herewith:

Table Syrups.—Edwardsburg Recipe Book, The Canada Starch Co., Montreal; Mapeline Bulletin, Mason & Hickey, Winnipeg.

Milk and Milk Products.—Evaporated Milk Recipes, Borden Milk Co., Montreal; The Story of Carnation Milk and Recipes, Carnation Milk Products Co., Aylmer, Ont.; Klim, The Canadian Milk Products Co., Winnipeg.

Fruit.—The Health Fruits of Florida, Florida Citrus Exchange, Tampa, Florida; Good Things to Eat, California Packing Corporation, San Francisco, Cal.; Sun-kist Recipes, California Fruit Growers' Exchange, Los Angeles, Cal.; Price Recipe Book, California Peach Growers, Fresno, Cal.; Sun Maid Recipe Book, California Associated Raisin Co., Fresno, Cal.; T. Upton Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

Orange Marmalade.—T. Upton Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

Sugar.—Lantic Sugar, Atlantic Sugar Refinery, Montreal; Practical Recipes by Noted Cooks, The Gold Standard Mfg. Co., Winnipeg.

Gelatine and Jelly Powders.—Practical Selected Tested Recipes, The Gold Standard Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg; Dailey Desserts for Dainty People, The Charles B. Knox Co., Johnstown, New York; New Tales About Jello, The Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, New York; Good Things to Eat, The Waukesha Pure Food Co., Waukesha, Wisconsin, U.S.A.; Cox Gelatine Recipes, Tees & Perse, Winnipeg; Practical Recipes by Noted Cooks, The Gold Standard Mfg. Co., Winnipeg.

Beverages.—Choice Recipes, Walter Baker & Co., Toronto, Ont.; Cowan's Dailey Recipes, The Cowan Co., Toronto; There's a Reason, Postum Cereal Co., Niagara Falls, Ont.; Pies in the Home, Pheasant Fruit Juice Co., Salem, Oregon, U.S.A.; Welch Ways, The Welch Co., St. Catharines, Ont.; Practical Recipes by Noted Cooks, The Gold Standard Mfg. Co., Winnipeg.

The Deeper Life

Continued from Page 28

it has been a mere selfish acceptance of salvation from Hell. Much of it has been exaltation of orthodoxy. The war has completed the critical work of the last half century. Christendom is face to face with Jesus Christ. We must be for Him or against Him, and if for Him, then for Him without reservation or compromise.

"Far and wide, though all unknowing,
 Yearns for Thee each mortal breast;
 Human tears for Thee are flowing,
 Human hearts in Thee would rest;
 Thirsting, as for dews of even,
 As the new-mown grass for rain,
 Thee they seek, as God of Heaven,
 Thee, as man for sinners slain."



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Saskatoon's Canning Kitchen

Saved Time, Labor, Money and Materials for Hundreds of Women—By Ida B. Smith

AMONG the big things, that have come to women from the cauldron of war, not any will be more far reaching in its influence than the spirit of co-operation, the growth of the community idea.

Our present-day plan of separate homes has made us individualistic. Our different organizations have brought us together to study and play. Never had the plan of working together been so tried as during those years of war. First, the Red Cross work, where women gathered to knit and sew. Then the shortage of labor, which drew women into factory and farm; this gave rise to community mothering, where a half-dozen families went together and secured a competent person, not too much nurse or teacher, at a good salary, who cared for the children all day. On the same plan was the Community Summer School, such as in New York city, where children over two years of age of working women, were cared for the entire day. They were given indoor and outdoor play, and plenty of rest. An elastic educational policy was followed. At noon an ample and well-balanced meal was served. The Community Kitchen was organized and was so successful that in many places it has come to stay. The women hurrying home from work purchased a well-cooked dinner, all packed, ready to serve.

success they would have the profits. The city council gave a loan of \$200, much against the better judgment of some of the city fathers, who declared "there was nothing to can anyway." They also gave the use of the waste steam from the city power house, and agreed to fit up the cookers. The curling rink committee loaned their rink, as it was next to the power house and already fitted with steam it was most suitable. The merchants came forward donating almost all the necessary small ware. A plumber gave a sink and all the fittings. Indeed, so much was done by the men of the city that no woman had the heart to shirk. The Department of Agriculture, which has never been found wanting where any pioneering was being done, sent an instructor for two months.

As the city is so far from the fruit-growing district much of the fruit reaches here in a poor condition, often crushed or over ripe, unfit for retail trade, so that immediate canning is necessary. The fruit merchants gave us their hearty co-operation, letting us know when fruit was in, selling it at reasonable rates, and donating frequently great quantities, from which much was saved.

A membership fee of \$1.00 was asked, with the understanding that those who wished could redeem their receipt for



In the Quiet— of the Evening

WHEN the family gathers on the verandah—pass around a box of Chiclets. This dainty gum, with its refreshing candy-coating of peppermint, stimulates tired nerves—enlivens conversation.

There are good, sound reasons for using Chiclets, aside from their tempting deliciousness. They aid digestion, help keep the teeth bright and the breath sweet. Next time you're in town, buy a dollar box of twenty packets—each packet contains ten Chiclets.

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particularly
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Chiclets
CANDY COATED GUM

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A Busy Corner of the Canning Kitchen, Showing Pressure Cookers in Operation

Many of these community enterprises were run entirely by free labor, thus reducing the cost to a minimum. While our western women did not feel there was a need for free kitchens, or community schools as great as in the congested cities in the East, there was a desire on the part of some, to open a Community Canning Kitchen, in order first, to conserve fruit, sugar and fuel; secondly, to teach the proper methods of canning. The community canning kitchen of Saskatoon was organized to demonstrate these practical ideas.

Financing Scheme

In all successful enterprises the first thing to do is to find working capital. The I.O.D.E., being the strongest organization in the city, was approached and agreed to help to finance the scheme, with the understanding if it were a

success its face value at the close of the season. The members were given the privilege of buying fruit, sugar, etc., at first cost. As the purchasing agent bought in large quantities this was often a big saving.

Women working at the kitchen were paid at the rate of 15 cents per hour. For their own canning they were charged five cents per sealer. At the end of the season any balance due them was paid in canned fruit. They were also given the choice of taking their dollar in canned goods or cash.

Volunteer Assistance

The garages gave free service to anyone wishing to take sealers to the kitchen of their canned produce home. They answered 218 calls, as well as conveying all that belonged to the canning kitchen to the cold storage, where, by



Some of the Fruit Ready for the Sale which Realized \$600 the First Day

Cocoanut Wafers

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Where the Kiddies Played while their Mothers Canned.

the courtesy of the manager, it was kept until the sale. One woman, who knew the fruit business thoroughly, did the buying for the season. The girl guides took turns in caring for the playroom, which was provided to care for the children belonging to the women who were canning. The boy scouts gave much assistance, such as running errands, clearing up rubbish, etc.

We had 100 quart sealers of cherries and 87 quarts of tomatoes tainted by the rubber rings which gave so much trouble everywhere. As luck would have it, it was "fair week" and these were sold at cost, and eaten. After standing open for 24 hours they were alright.

The following report gives an idea of what was accomplished. The kitchen was open 50 days; 148 members paid their fee; others signed but never paid.

The greatest number of hours worked by a member.....	58
The greatest number of hours worked by a non-member.....	86
The least number of hours worked by a member.....	4
The least number of hours worked by a non-member.....	1
Total number of hours worked by members.....	1,894 5-12
Total number of hours worked by non-members.....	1,258
Number of sealers done by members for themselves:	

Quarts	Pints
Fruit 478	295
Vegetables 108	124
Meat 90	
Number of sealers done for canning kitchen:	
Pint. Pint. Qt. Gal. Gal.	
Vegetables 451 51 158 17	
Pickles 96 108	
Jam 695 77 47 154	
Fruit 2 95 872 4 21	
Assets	
Borrowed from city \$ 200.00	
Fees from members 148.00	
Loaned by I.O.D.E. 240.00	
Sale of fruit, sugar, sealers, etc. 486.40	
Sale of bottled fruit 1,376.40	
Total Assets \$2,450.80	

Liabilities	
Equipment \$ 101.86	
Printing, sundries, etc. 87.24	
Sugar, fruit, sealers, etc. 1,112.98	
Fees and wages paid in bottled fruit 208.87	
Paid to the city 200.00	
Paid to I.O.D.E. 240.00	
Fees returned 88.00	
Total Liabilities \$2,029.45	

This left us \$417.85

In November we had a five-day sale, realizing \$1,376.40. We could have sold as much again if we had had it to sell. Considering we have all our equipment and \$417.85 in the bank, the venture was worth while from a financial standpoint. The educational value of such an understanding cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. The war is over, and the need of food conservation may not seem as urgent to many, as it was. The new era should stamp the slogan "no waste" on every brain. The Community Canning Kitchen offers the best solution for the preserving of much of which would otherwise spoil.

Naturally, during the first year, many difficulties were encountered, and in the event of a similar enterprise many improvements could be made. A small paid staff, under the direction of a capable supervisor, one who has much executive ability, would be most satisfactory. There will always be a market for such products and any organization that is ambitious to raise money should consider the feasibility of operating a garden in co-operation with such a scheme.



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The Gold and Silver Shield

In olden times a British prince set up a statue to the goddess of victory at a place where four roads met. In her right hand she held a spear and in the other rested a shield. The outside of the shield was gold and the inside of the shield was silver.

It happened one day that a knight in black armour and another in white arrived at the same time but from opposite directions to the foot of the statue. As neither of them had seen it before they stopped to examine the beautiful workmanship and read the inscription. Then the black knight said, "this shield is gold," and the white knight said if his eyes saw right it was silver. So the two disputed until it came to a fight. And the blows were so heavy that they both fell to the ground, bleeding and stunned.

In a short time a Druid found them and with his wonderful healing powder quickly healed them. He then wanted to know what their trouble was and when they had explained it he told them that they were both in the wrong and both in the right as the shield was gold on one side and silver on the other. If they had taken time to look at both sides of the shield there trouble would have all been avoided.

—Carl Beton, Hersche, Sask.

Pauline at the Fairies' Ball

Pauline Gayton was a little girl about eight years old. Her father and mother both were dead, and she lived with her uncle, James Hart, who was her mother's brother. Mr. Hart was not rich and had to work hard. He was not always kind to her. She had enough to eat and to wear, but he did not pay much attention to her, and Pauline got along the best she could. One day she had a great adventure. She was walking in the woods hunting for blueberries, when suddenly she saw

three little fairy people right in front of her. They were about two-and-a-half-inches long. The leader came forward. "I am Sunshine, the queen of the fairies. Who are you?" she asked.

"I am Pauline Gayton," answered the little girl. "Would you like to come to our ball tonight?" asked the fairy queen. "Oh, yes! very much indeed," cried Pauline. "Then you may," said queen Sunshine, "if you will help us get ready, I and my two servants Iris and Moonbeam are hunting for blueberries while the others prepare the palace." "But you are the queen," Pauline cried, "I didn't know queens helped their servants."

"Oh, yes!" said the queen, "I try to help and cheer up others, that is why I'm called Sunshine." "Oh! would you like some of the strawberries in our garden?" cried Pauline as she thought of the ripe strawberries in her uncle's garden, the only luxurious fruit he possessed. "He lets me take it whenever I want it," she added. "Yes, indeed, it would be just what we need," the queen replied. So they went and picked some strawberries. Pauline carried them in her apron. "Now we will go home," said queen Sunshine, after they had picked quite a few.

They walked till they came to a large black stone, and then two other fairies joined them. "Ah! here are

Primrose and Ruby," said the queen. "Now help me lift this stone."

They lifted the stone and Pauline saw a stairway leading down to a palace under the ground. Up this stairway came running many other little people who took the strawberries from them and carried them down. "How am I to get down?" asked Pauline, "Easy," the queen answered, and she touched Pauline's shoulder so that the little girl rapidly grew small till she was the same size as the fairy queen. They went down the long stairway and entered the ballroom. One of the fairies lent Pauline a dress so that she looked like the rest of them. Then Pauline looked about her. The walls were all hung with the large water-lily leaves with snowdrops for a border. The roof was also covered with snowdrops. The floor was tiny white pebbles, set close together.

All along the bottom of the wall were flat, red stones to sit on. In one corner there was a large, flat, red stone on which were set cool dew-drop drinks for those who were thirsty.

They danced and danced till it was late into the night. Then they went to have their lunch. Pauline gave a cry of delight when she saw this room. It was hung with rose petals instead of leaves and the border was made of forgetmenots. The roof was

of white daisies and the floor was of tiny yellow stones. Down through the centre of the room was a row of mushrooms with green table cloths over them, woven by the nimble fingers of these tiny people. The plates were petals of pansies, the cups were the heads of bluebells. They had strawberries, and berries of all sorts sliced with nectar which the bees had given them. This may not seem good to you but the fairies liked it and so did Pauline. For drinking they had dew with the juice of blueberries and strawberries squeezed into it. This colored it and made it taste good, too.

Then after they were finished eating they danced again. Then they played some games and sang some songs. At last Sunshine took Pauline to the door, touched her with her wand, and Pauline regained her natural size. She had been wondering what her uncle would say when she told him, but to her astonishment she saw the sun was just setting, for you must know that in fairyland time is much shorter than it in real life. Pauline ran home and found that her uncle was not home from work yet, so she did not have to explain things after all.—Lenore Holtlander, Darmody, Sask.

Note.—This is fine. We hope you will tell us another fairy story soon.—D. P.

Jim and Jake were having a heated debate. It had progressed to the extent that each had forgotten what it was about originally, and they were wholly oblivious of the gathering crowd until an urbane and genteel person in a frockcoat butted in:

"Come, come, my man," he said, gently, plucking Jim by the sleeve, "you don't want to fight. I can tell it by your looks. Your face is too benign—"

"Two be nine! Two be nine, is ut, old wiskers!" bellowed Jim. "Me face is two be nine, is ut?" And that was where the real trouble began.

HIGH DIVING AT THE POND

THE Doo Dads are having a glorious time at the pond. Percy Haw Haw and the Cop have new bathing suits and are doing some fancy high diving stunts, much to the delight of the little fellows perched on the far bank. One Doo Dad that took a high jump to be ready for a very deep dive has landed on the head of another Doo Dad who is just coming up. Old Doc Sawbones has decided that Sleepy Sam needs a very severe treatment to cure him of his laziness, so is going to give him a cold dip. Sleepy Sam does not like the treatment at all. Of course the pup is along when there is any excitement, and the Doo Dad who is throwing the pieces of wood into the water for him to bring back has hit another little fellow right on the ear. The fellow crawling out of the water thinks that a great big crab has him by the toe and he is terribly frightened. The Doo Dad on the far bank is afraid to go into the water until he is sure that it is warm but the little fellow behind him is going to take one grand plunge for he knows that once he is in the water it won't seem a bit cold. The sliding board is lots of fun but if that little fellow perched up on the bank does not be careful he is going to take a slide that will not be at all smooth. The Doo Dad having a ride on a queer kind of a raft looks as if he were having the best time of the lot.



Morris G.G. Convention

PROVENCHER district in Manitoba held its first district convention in Morris, on Wednesday, July 16. There were more than 100 persons present, which is a very good beginning.

The convention was not marked by any wild enthusiasm either for grain growerism or for political action, but that need not augur ill for the future of either in the Provencher district. Those in attendance were, on the whole, the thoughtful, canny variety of farmer, and "still waters run deep," so Manitoba may yet look to Provencher to do the real work of hewing the trail.

President Houston, of the district association, was in the chair. He called upon general secretary W. R. Wood and Miss Mary P. McCallum, of The Grain Growers' Guide, for short addresses. Mr. Wood dealt with the need of getting the women into the association, pointing out that a woman behind a ballot was just as effective as a man behind a ballot. Then he went on to emphasize the need of organizing the association 100 per cent. strong and efficient. Miss McCallum outlined the work done in the other provinces and urged Provencher to join the movement for farmer candidates in every rural federal constituency at the next general election.

It was moved by A. H. Gilman and seconded by Andrew Moffat, that we, the delegates to this convention of the Provencher constituency place ourselves on record as being in favor of taking political action at the next general election. The resolution passed unanimously. A resolution dealing with Mr. Henders and his recent action on the budget was introduced: "Resolved, that we endorse the action of the Hon. T. A. Crerar, in resigning from the government and strongly disapprove the stand taken by President Henders in not opposing the recent budget." This was moved by Roy Tolton, and seconded by John Davis. In speaking to the resolution John Davis said that he believed he voiced the disappointment of all in the resolution, and thought the Provencher district could not let the occasion pass without voicing that disapproval. The chairman then said, "This is a very serious step we are taking, to condemn our provincial president for his actions, and we must be sure that we are just." Continuing he asked if there was not someone who would stand up for Mr. Henders, and take his part in the debate.

Disapprove Henders' Stand

Andrew Moffat said that he could not take his part, but he would like to read what the Ottawa Journal had to say, and read an extract from that journal which was printed in The Grain Growers' Guide of July 16. He pointed out that when a paper such as the Ottawa Journal upheld so strenuously Mr. Henders' position on a protectionist budget, the grain growers ought to look well into the matter. Referring to a part of Miss McCallum's address he said that he thought Mr. Henders had had too great a barrage of flattery hurled at him, too many violets and carnations. He stated his approval of Mr. Crerar's stand, and said that he thought Mr. Crerar at this time could no more good outside the cabinet than he could as a member of that cabinet. They looked, he continued, for Mr. Henders to back up the grain growers of the province in their just demands, but instead, President Henders placed himself in opposition to those known wishes. The resolution was carried without a contrary vote.

The following resolution, moved by Andrew Moffat and seconded by A. H. Gilman, received the hearty endorsement of the convention: "The members of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association of Provencher, assembled in convention at Morris, July 16, place themselves on record as being absolutely opposed to the action of the federal senate in killing the bill to extend prohibition for a year after signing of peace terms, and that they call upon the federal government to bring about the abolition of the federal senate."

Andrew Moffat, in moving the resolution said that there might be those who thought the clause too radical, but he quoted a resolution passed at the Brandon convention in January, asking the abolition of the senate. He de-

nounced in no uncertain terms the presumption of the senate in vetoing the action of the House of Commons, the people's representative body.

When the business of the convention was nearly completed a delegate suggested that the resolution on political action was merely a pious resolution and meant nothing unless some definite action was outlined. John Davis suggested a committee of 15. He made his suggestion a motion. Another delegate moved that the district president and secretary be members of the committee, and that they with one representative from each of the 13 locals in the constituency comprise the committee. The convention proceeded to name the committee on that basis, when it was decided to amend the motion still further to include also one woman from each local. It was left in the hands of the various locals to name the man and woman representative, who, with the district president and district secretary, will comprise the committee. The committee was instructed to make a survey of the constituency and to complete plans for calling a really representative convention at an early date.

New Woman Director

Mrs. Forrester's resignation from the position of woman district director was received and accepted, and Mrs. Alex. McVicar, of Otterburne, unanimously elected to fill her place. J. D. Baskerville, of Dominion City, M.P.P., for Emerson, made a brief address dealing with the farmers as a class going into politics. As such he was not in favor, unless there could positively be no hope of redress from either of the old political parties, and that such was true yet he gravely doubted. He said that it would be unwise yet to turn down Dr. Molloy, the liberal member for Provencher, since Dr. Molloy every time had registered his vote on the side of the farmers' interests. Speaking of the Farmers' Platform, he said that he wished the Provencher Grain Growers to put it up to Dr. Molloy, and he was sure Dr. Molloy would be glad to endorse it, and give them his word of honor that he would uphold its principles. He denounced at some length and with great vehemence and indignation such war profiteering as the Flavelle's, the boot and shoe contract, the harness contract and a score of others. He was not less severe in criticizing Union government for refusing the report of O'Connor on the cost of living, and asked what more would come out of the recent parliamentary commission's investigation into the cost of living. Overages too, came in for a wrathful condemnation. He said that companies which were responsible for overages were highway thieves and indulged in the most glaring robberies of the farmers. He thought the system of overages should either be done away with or the overages returned to the farmers. In the course of his remarks, he referred to W. R. Wood as "his good friend who was a liberal and a member of the Norris government."

Mr. Wood followed Mr. Baskerville, and corrected his statement that he was a member of the Norris government, saying that he was not, but was elected for the Beautiful Plains constituency as an independent liberal. Regarding overages, Mr. Wood said that Mr. Baskerville had made some serious charges, and that if the convention believed they were true they ought to institute an inquiry into the whole question of overages. He referred the convention to a pamphlet on overages issued by the United Grain Growers in which the whole question of overages was discussed from a scientific and trained point of view, any number of pamphlets being for distribution on enquiry.

A Novel Scheme

At the conclusion of the business Mr. Baskerville asked for a few minutes to bring a matter of interest to him before the convention. The purport of it was that the Manitoba government should guarantee the bonds of the United Grain Growers Company to establish a manufacturing plant for farm implements. He cited the guarantee of the Saskatchewan government to the Saskatchewan Elevator Company as an example of the feasibility of this system of financing. He gave as the reasons



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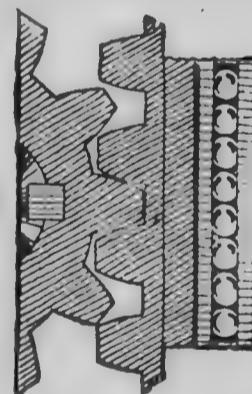
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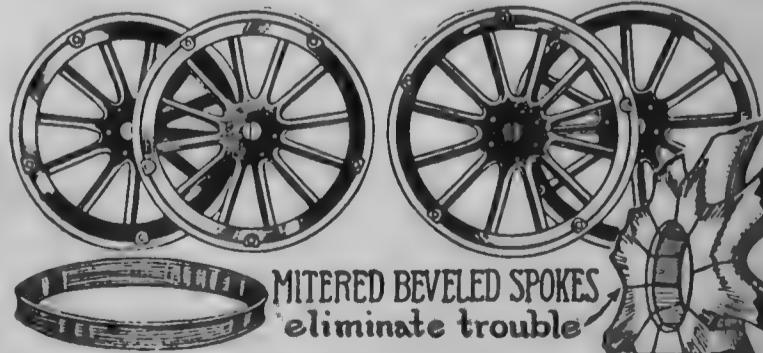
will save your differential gears and make your car run smoothly. The Kelsey Ball-Thrust saves four times their cost. Ask your supply man about them—Tell him to put them in your Ford.

Further, equip your Ford car with

Kelsey Demountable Rims

You can then carry a spare tire on the extrrim, and in case of tire trouble the change can be made in a jiffy. The complete outfit supplied by Ford Service Garages everywhere.

Kelsey Wheel Company Limited, Windsor, Ontario



MITERED BEVELED SPOKES
eliminate trouble

PIONEER FARM DUROC-JERSEY SWINE
Of world's champion blood and cutest individual.
Special offering in weaned boars of Colonial
and Defender breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Write for prices. Please mention The Guide. Ed.
McPharlin & Sons, Breeders and Importers,
Pioneer Duroc Farm, Essex, Ont. R.R. No. 3

Dr. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder.
10,000 \$1.00 bottles to
horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed
for inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers,
Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, pack-
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In all departments guarantees prompt and satisfactory service

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Personal Attention Given to Your Shipments. Consign Your Grain To Us.

ONE SURE WAYTO GET HIGH-GRADE SERVICE
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It is to "TAKE NO CHANCES." In other words, deal only with a Proven, Reliable House, whose years of experience have served to teach them the True Value of Careful Individual Attention, Liberal and Prompt Advance, Courteous and Business-like methods. CONSIGN YOUR CARS TO—

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WINNIPEG

Reference—Any Bank or Commercial Agency

OATS and BARLEY for Sale

We have a reasonable quantity of all grades of Oats and Barley, in store, Government Elevator, at MOOSE JAW, SASKATOON and CALGARY, and are prepared to quote prices in car lots for prompt shipment, subject to Government weight and grade.

When asking for quotations, mention grade required. We will be glad to answer any enquiry.

The N. Bawlf Grain Company Limited CALGARY ALBERTA

IMPORTANT to the Farmers of Western Canada from McBean Bros.

Now that we are to have open markets again, we are prepared, as heretofore, to give our best advice as to the future trend of the market to all who intend shipping us their grain.

Note that the Grain Act (Sec. 160) distinctly states that the Elevator Companies must ship your grain to whom you may order. Send us your car number and storage tickets properly endorsed and we will do the rest.

We think you will be wise in communicating with us before selling your grain this year.

McBEAN BROS., 162-170 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

Grain Growers

We solicit your car-lot shipments of WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, RYE and FLAX for sale strictly on commission as your agents. Write us early about the shipments you expect to make. All our knowledge and experience are at your service. Advances at 7 per cent. interest.

Thompson, Sons & Co.

Grain Commission Merchants

WINNIPEG

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Sow Fall Rye

Unequalled for Fall Pasture, Early Spring Pasture, and Grain Production.

Secure your seed from

The Noble Foundation Ltd.

MOBLEFORD, ALTA.

PRICES

Car lots, in bulk, per bushel	\$2.40
Bags, per bushel	\$2.60

F.O.B. Mobleford

for this proposition that such could be operated on a small margin of profit, the tariff burden could be eliminated, and the long freight haul from the east or south be effaced. He enlarged upon the possibilities of a foreign trade with Japan, Russia and China in farm implements. He thought a small beginning could be made on cream separators and manure spreaders. He said that if the United Grain Growers were not willing to take this matter up he was sure that there were Old Country manufacturers who would be willing to remove their plants from there to the colonies, and why not Canada? and why not Winnipeg, in Canada? He stated the result of an interview with Premier Norris in which he outlined the plan and urged upon him that the government grant a free site with exemptions from taxation to the firm who would take the matter up, and said that he "couldn't get a move out of them."

The convention did not take the matter up. It was suggested that a resolution be brought in making the district convention an annual affair, but Secretary Wood explained that such was unnecessary since the constitution provided for annual district conventions.

U.F.A. Political Constitution

Continued from Page 4

4.—The convention shall elect from its members a chairman to preside over its deliberations, and also shall elect a secretary to record proceedings of the convention.

Finance

This association shall be financed by assessment made on each federal constituency association in such amounts as in the judgement of the board are necessary for the effective carrying out of the work of the association on the basis of paid-up membership in the political association.

Amendment of Constitution

1.—This constitution may be amended by a majority vote at the annual convention upon three months' notice being given in writing to secretary of association, who shall immediately forward copy of same to secretary of each federal association.

Provided, however, that the constitution may be amended without notice by a vote of two-thirds of the delegates present and voting at any annual convention.

Portage for Political Action

Continued from Page 4

the people than one which belonged to MacKenzie and Mann. He thought a pledge would keep men straight when other things had failed. He didn't want any more farmer-members to be squeezed out or won over, as Mr. Henders had been. J. D. McKenzie, of Portage, and Colin Burnell both, were strongly in support of the pledging, and of deciding at this convention, but Peter McArthur thought the next convention was time enough to deal with it. It was finally left over.

The nominating committee reported as follows, the committee named to have power to add to its numbers: F. M. Ferris, Rosendale; Mrs. L. W. Crewson, Edwin; William Rodgers, Edwin; J. Oliver, Bagot; Mr. and Mrs. J. Barrett, Bagot; J. Williamson, MacDonald; Peter Cameron, Westbourne; Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Caskey, Longburn; William Fulton, Oakland; J. W. Yuill, West Prospect; M. J. Tidbury, High Bluff; Mr. Hunt, Poplar Point; J. G. Beatty; W. F. Miller; Mrs. J. McKenzie, Portage; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Wood, Oakville; Mrs. Arthur Tooth; Mr. Severage, Elie; Mrs. Elmer Zimmerman; Jack Bannerman, Salem; George Anderson, Elm Bank; Henry Nashe, St. Francis Xavier; Mrs. C. P. Forge, Hood River Settlement.

Control of Wheat Market

Government decides to appoint Board for Handling Wheat Crop

"The grain exchanges will not give facilities for the buying and selling of futures in wheat during the crop season of 1919.

"The board will utilize, so far as available and necessary, the existing facilities for the purchase, transport and handling of wheat with a view to disturbing as little as possible the existing and ultimate methods of trade.

"The government has been actuated in its decision by a desire to secure for the Canadian farmer the best possible price for his product and, at the same time, to ensure to the home consumer that his flour shall not cost more than is made necessary by actual world prices. Such action has also been made necessary in order to secure the early marketing and speedy movement of Canada's surplus wheat, thus making it possible for the farmer to realize at once a substantial cash price for his wheat, and ultimately the fullest possible return of the balance of price realized by the season's sales.

"The establishment of this board does not interfere with the work of the board of grain supervisors in respect of that portion of the crop of 1918 delivered by August 15. Their powers and functions are continued in full force so far as that crop is concerned. The new board will have sole authority to deal with the crop of 1919, and with that portion of the crop of 1918 which will be undelivered by August 15.

Another Hatchet, Please

In a Canadian camp "Somewhere in England," a second George Washington has been found. He, in company with several others, had been granted four days' leave, and, as usual, had wired for extension. But no hackneyed excuse was his. In fact, it was so original that it has been framed and now hangs in a prominent spot in the battalion orderly room. It ran as follows:

"Nobody dead, nobody ill; still going strong, having a good time, and got plenty of money. Please grant extension. And he got it."

Live Poultry WANTED

By shipping to us you are guaranteed absolute protection.

\$3000.00 deposited with the Manitoba Government as a bond for your protection.

LICENSED AND BONDED
Under the Produce Dealers Act of Manitoba
LICENSE No. 1

NOTE.—We quote only one price which is guaranteed until the next issue:

	Per lb.
Hens, good condition	24c
Roosters, any age	20c
Spring Chickens	33c
Young Ducks	25c
Old Ducks	20c
Turkeys, good condition	25c
Geese	20c
Eggs, fresh, per doz.	46c
All Prices Live Weight f.o.b. Winnipeg.	

To save time you can make your own crates by getting the information from your station agent re regulations, or drop us a line and let us know how many you have and we will forward you our own crates.

Prices quoted are for Poultry in Good Marketable Condition.

GOLDEN STAR
Fruit and Produce Co.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Live Poultry and Eggs WANTED

Old Hens	23c-26c
Spring Chickens, 2½ up	34c-36c
Old Roosters, any age	20c
Ducks, old	25c
Young Ducks	Highest Market Price
Turkeys	26c-28c
Geese	25c
Eggs	40c

We prepay crates and cases to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Money orders mailed daily. Write for prices. Goods must be in good marketable condition.

Standard Produce Co.
43 CHARLES ST. WINNIPEG

Live Poultry Wanted

We would request our customers to ship all their Poultry to us in the near future at any time—any amount they have for sale.

PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Hens, in good condition	22c-25c
Hens, real fat	25c
Roosters, any age	20c
Turkeys, in good condition	25c
Geese	20c
Ducks	20c-25c
Ducklings	Highest Market Price
Spring Chickens	30c
Strictly Fresh Eggs	45c

All prices quoted, F.O.B. Winnipeg. We are supplying crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, express charges prepaid by us. Money orders mailed daily. Prices quoted are for poultry in good marketable condition.

Sisskind Tannenbaum Grocery Co.
465 PRITCHARD AVE. WINNIPEG

Live Poultry Wanted

NOTE.—We prepay crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan

Prices for Live Weight are as follows:

Hens	23c-25c
Turkeys	27c
Ducks	25c
Broilers	32c
Old Roosters	20c
Eggs	42c
Butter	43c

Young Ducks, highest Market Price.

Prices good until next issue. These prices quoted are for poultry in good marketable condition.

ROYAL PRODUCE TRADING CO.
97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
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The Farmers' Market

Office of United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, August 2, 1919.

WHEAT—Market ordered closed by Grain Exchange Council on receipt of instructions from Sir Geo. E. Foster. News regarding handling of wheat crop is given in other pages of this issue. Grain trade generally are in the dark as to exactly what action the government wishes to take in connection with wheat now being cut, but up to time of writing no reply is to hand. General belief is that duplicate ticket system will be used; one for the advance on the grain, the other for government settlement.

OATS—Market throughout the week influenced by crop conditions. During last day or two holders have been heavy sellers, influenced no doubt by the statement that U.S. government is taking drastic steps to reduce cost of living. General liquidation took place during the latter part of the week and offerings were pretty well taken care of by eastern demand. Cash oats premiums over October have declined considerably, but there is fair demand for straight grades.

BARLEY—Good buying for export account has kept this grain in a strong position. Cash demand has been keen throughout for all grain in shape to export. Barley is considered cheap compared to oats values, although net advance for the week is considerable.

FLAX—Good demand by crushers for all flax offered. Very little is coming on the market. Odd lots mostly that have been shipped in bags and bulkhead cars.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

July 28 to August 2

	28	29	30	31	1	2	Week ago	Year ago
Wheat								
Oct.	245½	245½	245½	245½	245½	240		
Dec.	242	242	242	242	242	234		
Oats								
July	94	92	93	91	91	93		
Oct.	90	90	90	88	86	83	83	83
Barley								
July	143	141	143	143	143	140		
Oct.	134	134	137	137	133	130	131	
Flax								
July	625	625	620	580	570	570	612	
Oct.	593	589	584	575	570	570	580	439

NEW YORK—Firsts, 48 cents to 50 cents; extras, 54 cents to 55 cents.

CHICAGO—Current firsts, 42 cents to 43 cents; storage packed firsts, 43½ cents to 44 cents.

MARKE LETTER

United Grain Growers Limited, Union Stockyards, St. Boniface, report Receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stockyards for the week ending August 1, 1919, as follows:

Cattle, 6,126; calves, 827; hogs, 3,910; sheep, 628.

During the past week the run of stock has been much heavier than formerly. This is accounted for largely by the scarcity of pasture feed in parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan, occasioned by the excessive drought prevailing over a large stretch of the country. The prospects at present are that thin, light stockers and thin, dry cows will continue to sell lower as the supply coming forward of this class increases, but we look for fair prices on all good fleshed cattle from now on, and would advise the farmers not to be stampeded into selling their stock at low prices as the recent rains in some of the dried-out districts will furnish considerable green feed. Where there is good grazing we would advise holding stock until we are in good condition.

During the week, hogs remained steady at 23 cents, and went up to 23½ cents yesterday (July 31), and we expect a steady to higher hog market for some time. The greatest drop in the market during the week was on veal calves, which amounted to three to four cents per pound. The sheep and lamb market is dull and would advise keeping back sheep and lambs until the cooler weather. Please keep in mind the necessity of having a health certificate accompanying every cattle shipment, seeing that same is turned into the Government Health Inspector's Office, Union Stockyards, St. Boniface, immediately upon arrival, so that your cattle will be unloaded and yarded into "clean area" pens where feed and water will be ready waiting for them.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Butcher Cattle

Extra choice steers	\$11.00 to \$12.00
Choice heavy steers	10.00 to 11.00
Medium to good steers	9.00 to 9.50
Fair to medium steers	8.00 to 8.50
Common to fair steers	6.00 to 7.00
Choice fat heifers	8.00 to 9.00
Good to choice cows	8.00 to 9.00
Fair to good cows	6.00 to 7.50
Canner and cutter cows	4.50 to 5.50
Best fat oxen	7.00 to 8.50
Canner and cutter oxen	5.00 to 7.00
Fat, weighty bulls	7.00 to 8.00
Bologna bulls	5.50 to 6.00
Fat lambs	10.00 to 12.00
Sheep	7.00 to 10.00
Veal calves	7.50 to 10.00

Stockers and Feeders

Choice, weighty, good-colored feeders	\$ 8.50 to \$ 9.00
Common to good stockers and feeders	7.00 to 8.00
Best milkers and springers	85.00 to 110.00
Fair milkers and springers	50.00 to 75.00

Hogs

Selects, fed and watered	\$23.50
Lights	\$18.00 to 21.00
Heavies, 300 to 350 lbs.	20.00
Heavies, 350 lbs. and up	21.00
Medium sows	19.00
Heavy sows	16.50
Stags	7.50 to 12.00
Boars	3.00 to 7.00

Dehorned cattle look better, feed better, and sell better.

Edmonton

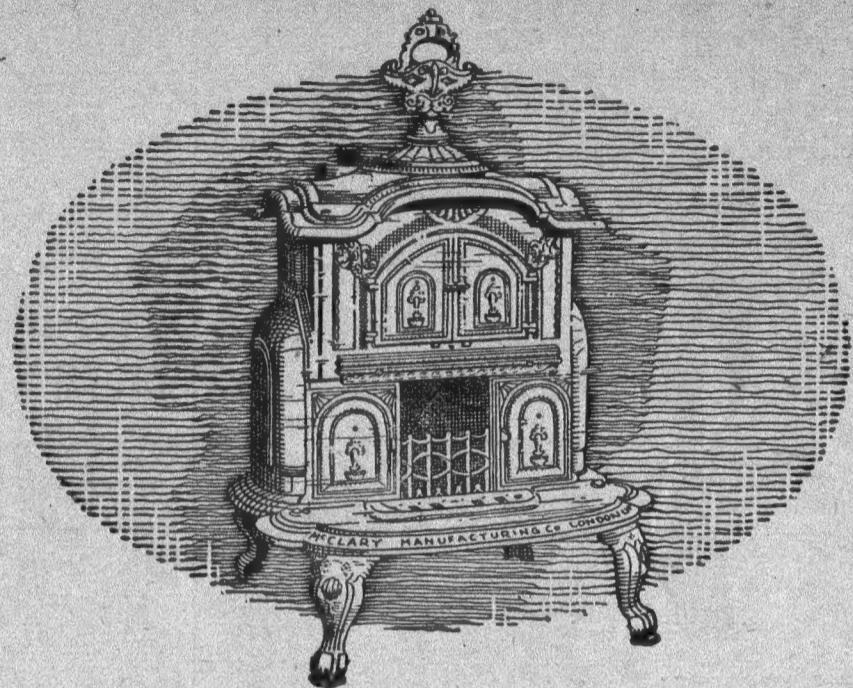
This week's receipts: 1,654 cattle, 498 hogs, 513 sheep, with a heavy run of cattle.

The market has been active. The demand for good quality cattle has been good, with prices steady. Prospects are a heavy run next week, with prices slightly lower.

No change in prices, except on choice cows and heifers, which dropped 50 cents. Hog receipts advanced. Demand keen.

Thursday's price, 24 cents. Friday's advanced a quarter. No demand for sheep except lambs, which are selling at 11c to 12c.

CHICAGO



IT is a far cry from this quaint little stove, the finest product of McClary's in 1847, to the long array of magnificent ranges, stoves and heaters bearing the McClary's name-plate to-day.

That was a wood stove—the strongest and best that John McClary could make. It was the foundation of the McClary's institution and the McClary's name.

To-day every practical form of fuel has been mastered by McClary's, electricity, gas, oil, coal and wood. McClary's serves every section of Canada; makes stoves to meet the conditions in every locality.

100,000 stoves, and many thou-

sand furnaces will be produced by McClary's in 1919. Every single one, from the smallest heater to the magnificent electric ranges or mammoth hotel or institution range, will be a true McClary's product, well-made from durable materials, and designed to give the utmost efficiency from the fuel consumed. Consult McClary's—the largest makers of stoves and furnaces in the British Empire.

Any of this list of Booklets on heating or cooking will be sent, if you mention this paper.
"Service from the Kitchen"—about the Kootenay Steel Range.
"Magic of the Pandora"—about the Pandora Cast-Iron Range.
"Comfort in the Home"—on heating with the Sunshine Furnace.
"Satisfaction"—dealing with McClary's Gas Ranges.
"McClary's Electrical Appliances"—on cooking with electricity.
"Household Helper"—Canning Edition—describing McClary's Florence Automatic Oil Cook Stove.
"The Story of a Range"—McClary's Simplex Combination Coal and Gas Range.

Consult McClary's

McClary's London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.,
Hamilton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Edmonton.

See your local paper for name of McClary's dealer.

25

Calgary Livestock Show

Continued from page 32

calfes, Fuller won with Florence Perfection, a very typey, sweet calf, which will likely come up well next year. Boggs was second, with Panama Lady, and Collcutt third, with Miss Gay Lad.

In junior calves, Collcutt was first and third on two very nicely-fitted entries. Senior and reserve female championships went to Gifford, on Perfection Lass 5th and Dolly Fairfax Junior to Cook, on Lady Joy, with reserve to Fuller, on Florence Perfection. Grand went to Clifford, on Perfection Lass 5th, and reserve to Cook on Lady Joy II. Cook won the majority of the herd classes. Clifford annexed the senior as well as the graded herds. Collcutt got second on three, the get of one bull, the junior herd, and the breeders herd.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

The Aberdeen-Angus also put up a very fine show, the chief exhibitors being L. R. Kershaw, of Muskogee, Oklahoma; J. D. McGregor, Brandon; A. E. Noad, Olds, Alta.; C. H. Richardson, Bowden, Alta.; E. C. Woods, Warman, Sask.; and A. E. and E. S. Clemens, Sedgwick, Alta. Among the outstanding animals must be mentioned Kershaw's Plowman, the winner of the

aged bull class and grand champion of the show. McGregor won the senior calf class, the junior reserve grand championship with Black Mere the 4th, a very handsome calf of a perfect Angus type. Woods had a splendid entry in the two-year-old bull class on Muskogee 20th. The Alberta exhibitors, although they did not win any of the first prizes, put up a splendid show and were well in around third and fourth places.

Angus Females

In the female classes, Kershaw won first place in every class, with McGregor and Woods taking the bulk of the second and third places and the Alberta men following up further down the line. Kershaw also won the majority of the herd prizes and the female championships. McGregor winning the junior herd, three, the get of one bull, and the calves under one year.

HOLSTEINS

The dairy show at Calgary this year was above the average and as far as the Holstein cattle were concerned, this breed made a record for itself here. Considerable improvement was evidenced in the show of black and white cattle this year, and all the classes were specially well filled. The principal exhibitors were George Bevington, Winterburn, Alta.; P. Pallesen, Calgary; the Colony Stock Farm, Essondale, B.C.; R. Atkins, Calgary;

Thomas Laycock, Calgary, and one or two single entries.

The Alberta herds of Bevington and Pallesen were very strong, especially the former, and gave the B.C. herd the classiest kind of competition. Thos. Laycock, the veteran breeder whose blood strain was in evidence in the Atkins entries, won the junior yearlings, the junior championship, and the reserve grand on Bonnie Brae Canaria Lad, a calf carrying all the well-known Laycock breeding. Pallesen had also some good young stuff. The following are the awards in full:

Aged bulls.—1, and 3, Bevington on Colony Major Posch Tensen and Sir Belle Pieterjie; 2, Pallesen on Sir Beatrice Korndyke; 4, Johnson on Champion Bell de Kol.

Two-year-old bulls.—1, Bevington on Northview Sir Pieterjie; 2, Colony Farm on Colony Koba McKinley.

Senior yearling.—1, Atkins on Oxford Posch Korndyke; 2, Bevington on Major Jacob Tensen; 3, Colony Farm on Colony Morag McKinley; 4, Pallesen on Miss Aggie Mechthilde.

Junior yearlings.—1, Laycock on Bonnie Brae Canaria Lad; 2, Bevington on Northview Sir Posch; 3, Pallesen on Major Korndyke Fay.

Senior calf.—1, 3 and 4, Bevington; 2, Colony Farm; 5, Pallesen.

Junior calf.—1, Bevington; 2 and 6,

Pallesen; 3, Colony Farm; 4 and 5, Laycock.

Senior champion bull.—Bevington on Colony Major Posch Tensen; reserve, Bevington on Northview Sir Pieterjie.

Junior Champion Bull.—Laycock on Bonnie Brae Canaria Lad; reserve, Bevington.

Grand champion bull.—Bevington on Colony Major Posch Tensen; reserve, Laycock on Bonnie Brae Canaria Lad.

Aged cows.—1 and 4, Colony Farm on Moray Veeman De Kol and Colony Lakeside McKinley; 2 and 5, Bevington on Empress of Sea View and Princess Lizzie; 3, Atkins on Pieterjie Francy De Kol.

Heifer, two years.—1, Bevington on Jacoba Tensen 2nd; 2, 3, and 4, Pallesen on Francy Bonerges Korndyke, Dora Ormsby De Kol and Korndyke Echo; 5, Colony Farm on Colony Korndyke Newman.

Senior yearling.—1, Atkins on May Netherland Korndyke; 2 and 3, Bevington on Ione Mercena Pieterjie and Catherine of Northview; 4, Laycock on Jean Dewdrop.

Junior yearling.—1, Colony Farm on Colony Grebegga McKinley; 2 and 4, Bevington on Jean Mercena Pieterjie and Lady Bell Pieterjie; 3 and 5, Pallesen on Johanna Posch Lyons and Beatrice Abbekirk Korndyke.

Senior calf.—1, Bevington; 2, Colony Farm; 3, 4, and 5, Pallesen.

Junior calf.—1, Pallesen; 2, Colony Farm; 3 and 4, Bevington.

Senior champion female.—Colony Farm on Moray Veeman De Kol; reserve, Bevington on Jacoba Tensen 2nd.

Junior champion.—1, Bevington on Catherine Posch Tensen; reserve, Colony Farm on Colony Grebegga McKinley.

Grand champion.—Colony Farm on Moray Veeman De Kol; reserve, Bevington on Catherine Posch Tensen.

Three, the get of one bull.—1 and 5, Colony Farm; 2 and 3, Bevington; 4 and 6, Pallesen.

Herd.—1 and 4, Bevington; 2, Colony Farm; 3, Pallesen.

Junior herd.—1 and 4, Bevington; 2, Colony Farm; 3, Pallesen; 5, Atkins; 6, Laycock.

AYRSHIRES

In Ayrshires the exhibitors were Rowland Ness, De Winton, Alta., and A. C. Anderson, of Calgary. The Ness herd put up a great show and captured some 25 prizes as well as the championship awards and most of the herd prizes. Anderson also came in for quite a share of the second prize money.

RED POLLS

This class was exceptionally strong this year, the feature being the exhibition of the Jean Du Luth herd of Duluth, Minn. This beautiful lot of high-class cattle were brought out in splendid show shape and captured the big majority of the prizes. W. J. McComb, of Berresford, Man., also brought his herd west this year. They did not show the bloom of the Duluth herd, but made a wonderful exhibit, nevertheless. J. H. and W. E. Elliott, of Irma, Alta., also won a good share of the prize money, this herd being brought out in better condition each succeeding year, while Thorburn Brothers, of Gilby, Alta., also got their share of the prize money.

BROWN SWISS

A. J. Joyal, of Hazelmore, showed his good herd of cattle, and as he had no competition things went practically his own way.

SHEEP

The sheep show this year was hot quite up to the usual standard, with the exception of Oxfords, which breed put up a really fine exhibit. Peter Arkell, of Teeswater, Ont., captured most of the first prize money as well as the open championship in both rams and ewes. The Western Stock Ranches, of Cluny, Alta., made also a very fine showing and were well into the prize money. H. S. Currie, of Airdrie, exhibited quite a number of good sheep, but his animals lacked finish and were not nearly in such good condition as they were a year ago. In Shropshires, A. McEwan, Brantford, Ont., and W. J. Hoover, of Bittern Lake, Alta., divided the prize money between them, McEwan, however, having the best of matters right through. In Southdowns, Arkell and Hoover put up a very fine showing, Arkell again having the best of matters and annexing the championships. In Suffolks, the Canada Land Irrigation Co., of Medicine Hat, brought out a very high-class exhibit, and well deserved the money they won, while in Hampshires, A. McEwan, of Brantford, Ont., had matters practically all his own way. In Rambouillet and Dorsets, Gavin Jack, of Calgary, showed the former and H. S. Currie, of Airdrie, the latter. Both flocks were of real high-class merit and attracted much attention.

SWINE

The show of swine this year, although not quite up to the usual standard, yet there was a large number of excellent individual exhibits. The Berkshires put up the strongest competition. The herds of R. A. Wright, of Drinkwater, Sask., and the Canada Land and Irrigation Co., of Medicine Hat, and William Gilbert, of Stony Plain, contesting strongly for first place. In this connection it might be mentioned that the exhibits of Wright and Drinkwater, and Canada Land and Irrigation Co., of Medicine Hat, were probably the best showing of Berkshires ever seen in western Canada. The Canada Land and Irrigation Co. were also strong in Yorkshires, while O. and O. C. Miller, of Strathmore, Alta., were heavy in Duroc-Jerseys and Chester Whites. Gilbert had matters pretty much to himself in Tamworths as had Hoover and Sons in Hampshires. In Poland-Chinas, the Canada Land and Irrigation Co., E. E. Swift, Clover Bar, O. and O. C. Miller, of Strathmore, and O. J. Joyal, of Hazelmore, Sask., contested matters and divided the prize money between them.

HORSES

A LARGE PROPORTION OF GRAIN FED TO horses infested with bots and worms is wasted. Peerless Stock Tonic will eradicate them and aid digestion. Write us. Peerless Products Company, Brandon, Man. 21f

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—PERCHERON AND Belgian mares in foal, also Percheron and Belgian stallions. Terms can be arranged for responsible parties. C. D. Roberts & Sons, 254 Belvidere St., Winnipeg. 19t

SWINE

CHOICE BERKSHIRES, BOARS AND SOWS, all ages, from bronze medal and 1st prize sows, by diploma boar; also 1st prize boar, Calgary; best son of Ames Rival, champion of States. No better blood in Western Canada. Satisfaction guaranteed. James M. Ewens, Minnedosa, C.P., Bethany, Man., C.N. 30-3

BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS THAT GO OVER the top. Champion and imported stock. Not all Poland-Chinas are big type. C. A. Hulse Togo, Sask. 13-5

FOR SALE—DUROC-JERSEY YOUNG PIGS, farrowed middle of June, \$12 at seven weeks; male and female, April farrow, \$16 each. Everett MacNutt, Salteota, Sask. 31-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY April pigs of extra good breeding, either sex, \$20 and \$25 each. L. W. Leuschen, Lashburn, Sask. 31-3

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS, select stock; May litters, \$20 each, at 10 weeks. P. Wright & Sons, Myrtle, Man. 31-4

PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY PIGS, 8 WEEKS old, both sexes, \$15 each; crates \$1.00 extra. Frank Harrison, Fense, Sask. 30-3

SELLING—WILLOW FARM DUROCS—GILTS to farrow in August, \$100. Few early April pigs, either sex, from litter of 13, weigh 75 to 100 lbs., \$30 to \$35. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alberta. 32-2

SELLING—TWO REGISTERED POLAND- China boars, farrowed March 29, 1919. Very best breed. C. Weddendorf, Box 1021, Riverhurst, Sask.

STOCK—Miscellaneous

ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE 3 extra good bulls, one-year-old this month; 6 young cows all in good shape, and good quality; 10 Shetland ponies, yearlings, must sell this month. Pony harness and carts always on hand. Correspondence solicited. R. H. Scott, Alameda, proprietor. 15tf

JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN., BREED- er and importer of registered Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale, all ages, both sexes. 19tf

FOR SALE—CHOICE YOUNG YORKSHIRE boars and sows; two Shorthorn bulls, one Ayrshire bull; Early Ohio seed potatoes. A. D. McDonald & Son, Napinka, Man. 17tf

DOGS

WILL HAVE FOR SALE TWO LITTERS REGIS- tered Russian pups, all males, \$25 each, females, \$15; white and orange or white and fawn. Parents both good killers, very fast. Order early as I generally have not enough to go around. W. C. Davis, Box 161, Springside, Sask. 31-3

SELLING—3-4 RUSSIAN WOLFHOUND PUPPS, swift pair, \$25. Brown & Brown, Cummings, Alta. 30-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED RUSSIAN WOLF- hound pups, from \$15 to \$25 each. F. H. Duckett, Lacombe, Alta. 31-2

FOR SALE—GREYHOUND PUPPIES. C. W. Murray, Rokeye, Sask. 31-2

BEAR, DEER, WOLF, FOX HOUNDS. Illus; catalog free. Rockwood Kennels, Lexington, Ky. 32-4

SCOTCH COLLIES, PURE-BRED, BIG BEAU- ties, great workers. Money back guarantee. H. C. Graham, Tring, Alta., Kitscoty station

REGISTERED RUSSIAN WOLFHOUND BITCH, one year, white and orange. Sire: Snowdrift, 20765; Grandsire: Champion Odin of Roseau. Price \$50. Seph Bayer, Kitscoty, Alberta.

PRODUCE

WANTED—LIVE SPRING CHICKENS, 1919 hatch; young ducks, 1919 hatch; good butter and new laid eggs; beef hides, calf skins. E. Kirby, City Market, Saskatoon. 32-5

RABBITS

FOR SALE—YOUNG BLACK SIBERIAN HARES. The largest and only valuable fur-bearing rabbit; meat delicious, fur beautiful, pelt tough. More profitable than other fur-bearers or poultry. Very hardy and prolific breeders. Special price, \$6.00 pair. Wm. Schell, Tisdale, Sask.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC. CORDWOOD—IN CAR-LOAD LOTS. WRITE for prices, delivered, at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta. 17t

SEED GRAIN

SELLING—GOOD CLEAN FALL RYE, \$2.25 bushel, bags extra. Gordon Herbert, Ninette, Man. 30-3

SELLING—FALL RYE, GROWN 1918, TWO dollars bushel, bags extra. W. G. Fitzgerald, Grenfell, Sask. 31-4

SELLING—FALL RYE, GOOD CLEAN STOCK. Car-load lot or bagged in small lots. Price \$2.00 bushel; bags 55 cents extra. Seabrook Bros., Plunkett, Sask. 32-2

WANTED—CAR OATS NOW! MORE October delivery. Hay wanted November. Ruddell Grain Growers' Association, C. A. Morrison. 32-3

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Seven Cents Per Word--Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,160 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type of display lines will be allowed in classified advertisements. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

CATTLE

SHORTHORNS—23 BULLS, 4 MONTHS TO 3 years; 20 heifers, rising 2 years, not bred, sired by splendid imported bull; 30 young cows and heifers in calf, mostly by Duke of Saskatchewan, son of Gainford Marquis. Prices reasonable. J. Bousfield & Sons, Macgregor, Man. 41f

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED HEREFORD BULL, 13 months old, weighing 1,000 lbs; sire Togo; dam, Lady Bird. Apply R. Harding, Carroll, Manitoba. 31-2

D. B. HOWELL, YORKTON, SASK., CAN supply anything you wish in dairy stock. Prices moderate. 29-8

GALLOWAY BULLS, REGISTERED, FOR SALE, from six to fifteen months. R. A. Wallace, High River, Alta. 49tf

REGISTERED RED POLLED CATTLE—STOCK for sale. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask.

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED- ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

WORLD'S CHAMPION RED POLLED CATTLE, Jean Du Luth Farm, Duluth, Minn. Bulls for sale. 42tf

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL, two years old. Will McAlpine, Wordsworth, Sask. 30-3

\$3,000, ANY SATISFACTORY TERMS, BUYS 30 cows in calf, 19 calves and yearlings, one Durham bull, weight 2,200 pounds. Or would like to hear from farmer with accommodation to winter these. Sarles Bros., Cereal, Alberta. 32-2

FOR SALE—CAR LOAD GOOD GRADE CATTLE and colts. G. G. Fowler, Gravelbourg, Sask. 32-2

SELLING—HOLSTEIN BULL, YEARLING, ELI- gible to registry, \$75. Bargain. Box 14, Cut Knife, Sask. 32-2

SHEEP

SHEEP, GOOD GRADE BREEDING EWES and lambs sired by the best of Shropshire, Oxford and Suffolk rams. There is no better investment than sheep. For sale by Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta.

SELLING—CHOICE EWES AND LAMBS, ONE to four-year-old ewes, Oxford and Shropshire rams. G. S. Hawkins, Pasqua, Sask. 32-6

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR shape, factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanized iron. Quick service. Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg. 40tf

POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALU- minum, 90c. 100; celluloid colored spiral, \$1.00 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.00 doz.; 30, \$3.00; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful Catalogue Free. Brett Mig. Co., Winnipeg. 61f

DOGS FOR SALE

Mr. E. Brown, of Minto, Man., like hundreds of other Guide readers, not only believes in advertising, but has proven that it pays.

He Ran This Ad.:—

FOR SALE—COLLIE PUPS, FROM HEEL- ING stock, \$5.00 each. Erastus Brown, Minto, Man.

Two times, 13 words, at 7c,

\$1.82.

This is what he said on June 20, 1919:—

"I advertised some Collie pups in The Guide some time ago and the results were the best: I had eight pups for sale and got about 70 letters wanting puppies."

He is Not the Only One

R. Taylor, Oak Lake, Man., advertising Wolf-Hounds, wrote us April 5, 1919, saying: "I have had great success with one ad., will try another."

Geo. Clark, Waskada, Man., advertising Scotch Collies, wrote March 28, 1919, saying: "I wish to thank you for good results I have had from ad. in your paper."

A. H. Aitken, Abernethy, Sask., advertising Russian Grey Hounds, writes February 12, 1919, saying: "I have hundreds of letters to answer, thanks to your advertising."

There Are Good Reasons Why The Guide Produces Results

First—The Guide does more to promote interest in and encourage results for the classified advertisers than any other farm paper in Western Canada. Secondly—The Guide carries the most classified advertising in this field; and you know most people refer most to the paper carrying the most advertising. Thirdly—The Guide has the largest farm journal circulation in Western Canada, and a low rate in proportion.

If We Can Do It For Them We Can Do It For You

The rate is economical—Seven Cents a word, payable in advance.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

FARM MACHINERY

SELLING—15-30 UNIVERSAL TRACTOR. Goodison separator, all attachments. Run about fifty days; good as new; at third of price. Terms to reliable party. Owner retiring. E. Sterling, Melita, Man. 32-2

SELLING—STANLEY JONES THRESHING outfit, 28-in separator, windstacker, 9-H.P. engine. Everything complete mounted on special truck; perfect running order. Snap for cash. Burr, Pinkham, Sask. 31-2

SELLING—25-H.P. AMERICAN ABEL STEAM traction engine, 36-60 Rumely-Advance separator two tanks in A1 shape. Price, \$2,500, half cash, balance next fall. Fred Bodine, Cairns, Alta. 31-2

SELLING—25-H.P. INTERNATIONAL TITAN and one six-furrow John Deere plow, one J. I. Case 32-54 steel separator, used two summers, first-class condition. A. Myerhofer, Starbuck, Manitoba. 31-3

PEERLESS GEAR OILER PREVENTS CUT- ting, saves oil, labor. Fits any tractor. Get your tractor equipment from Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—PIONEER GAS TRACTOR, 30-60. Buffalo Pitts separator 38-62, John Deere 8, both bottom gang. Snap for quick sale. J. M. Rouse, Imperial, Sask. 30-3

SELLING—COMBINATION THRESHING OUT- fit; Gould, Shapley, Muir engine, 22-H.P., 24 x 36 Waterloo separator, slightly used. Williams & Bourassa, Woodrow, Sask. 31-2

FOR SALE—INTERNATIONAL COMBINATION outfit; eight-H.P. Kerosene engine, 30-37 separator, in good order. H. P. Barr, Bangor, Sask. 31-2

FOR SALE—1918 MODEL AVERY IN FIRST class condition, \$950; 4-disc Emerson power-lift plow, \$250. R. L. Myers, Estlin, Sask. 30-4

FOR SALE—12-24 MODEL B HAPPY FARMER tractor, in good running order. Snap for cash. F. E. Kendall, Trinax, Sask. 31-2

FOR SALE—HART-PARR 30-60 ENGINE IN good condition, \$1,000 cash. Write Geo. Hetsel, Fannystelle, Man.

FOR SALE—30-60 TITAN, 30-60 JOHN GOODI- son 8-furrow P & O plow with both bottoms. Snap, \$2,500. Geo. McDonald, Box 120, Fleming, Sask. 32-2

SELLING—HART-PARR 30-60, 37-60 SEPARA- tor, eight-frame Cockshutt plows, both bottoms; cook ear, oil tank. Thornton & Minton, Dollard, Sask. 32-2

FOR SALE—40-62 WATERLOO SEPARATOR in A1 condition. New Langdon feeder on full line belting and 120 ft 8 in. drive belt. Will sell at bargain. Mosiman Bros., Yorkton, Sask. 32-2

FOR SALE—ONE 45-70 H.P. MARSHALL tractor, in the best of working condition. Will exchange for cattle. Hughes & Co., Brandon, Man. 32-4

FOR SALE—AVERY SEPARATOR, SIZE 42-64. in good condition. Will exchange for cattle. Hughes & Co., Brandon, Man. 32-4

SELLING—GREAT WEST SEPARATOR, 36 x 60 with Garden City feeder, used only 80 days. Kept under cover. Price \$150. A snap. P. B. Peterson, Midale, Sask. 32-2

SELLING—THRESHING OUTFIT, SAWYER. Massey steam tractor, 20-H.P. Case steel separator, 28-48 tank and caboose; price \$600; in good shape. A real snap, but must sell. Wm. Loney, Osbow, Sask.

FOR SALE—WATERLOO 30-HORSE STEAM engine, 40-62 separator, John Deere gang plow, 10 stubble eight-breaker bottom, tanks, cook ear; all in good order, \$2,500 for quick sale. Box 73, Delisle, Sask. 32-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE COMPLETE THRESH- ing outfit, 40-64 Advance separator. Will sell separately either end. J. J. Kerr, Goodwater, Sask. 32-2

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK, GOOD 13-30 steel mule tractor complete with plows. Good reasons for selling. Box 23, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

SITUATIONS

WANTED—A GOOD LIVE SALESMAN IN Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to represent "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Special list of hardy stock, thoroughly tested and recommended by the Western Experimental Stations. Fruit trees, small fruits, seed potatoes, hardy trees for wind-breaks and shelter belts; flowering shrubs, vines, roses, perennials, etc. Highest commission paid. Exclusive territory. Handsome free outfit Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 26-0

CHAUTAUQUA NURSE, THREE YEARS EX- perience in West, desires locate small town. Doctors having no help or others interested communicate Box 24, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

MAYFLOWER SCHOOL DISTRICT, NUMBER 1041, requires teacher. Apply, stating experience and salary required, to W. A. Maynard

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The MONEY BACK FLOUR

Robin Hood is a general baking flour. You can bake smooth, white, tasty bread, of course—but you can also make delicious pies and cakes and buns with it. In every sack you will find a coupon for use in getting a copy of the big Cook Book.

GET THE \$10,000 ROBIN HOOD COOK BOOK

It's a handsome book by Mrs. Rorer, one of the best known authorities on cooking, containing two hundred and seventy recipes and seven hundred beautiful illustrations in three colors. Order your Robin Hood Flour supply today. Start right in to improve your baking.

There is unusual economy in the use of this brand—it not only requires less shortening, but it also gives excellent results when an extra quantity of water is added.

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